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[illegible] MANIPUR).

Nos. I. and II.

# CORRESPONDENCE

[illegible] TO

# MANIPUR.

Presented to [illegible] by Command of Her Majesty.

108696

LONDON:
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BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
[illegible] EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

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[illegible] STREET, GLASGOW; or
[illegible] GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

[illegible]

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# CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO

# MANIPUR.

No. 1.

[illegible]

From [illegible] STATE to VICEROY.

February 19, 1891.

Please report circumstances [illegible] and abdication of Maharaja of Manipur, and action of local authorities.

No. 2.

[illegible]

From [illegible] RY OF STATE.

February 21, 1891.

Your telegram of 19th [illegible] Maharaja's retirement was due to a family dispute. Three of his brothers attacked [illegible] on 21st September, and Maharaja took refuge in Residency. Political Agent [illegible] and undertook to mediate, but Maharaja persisted in resig[illegible] He had threatened resignation before these occurrences. His nev[illegible] had not taken part in the revolt, was then permitted to assume [illegible] Maharaja subsequently withdrew resignation and appealed to [illegible] Commissioner believes him to be too weak and inefficient to rule the State [illegible] present regent should be confirmed. We concur; but steps will [illegible] whom will be removed from the State. Report, with [illegible] do not publish our decision until the Chief Commissioner [illegible] in Manipur. He is about to visit State.

No. 3.

The GOVERNMENT OF INDIA to the SECRETARY OF STATE.

March 4, 1891.

We have the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, the papers regarding recent affairs in Manipur.

2. The first telegraphic information, which we received on the 22nd September 1890, of disturbances having broken out at Manipur, was totally unexpected; and the news of the Maharaja's abdication and departure followed almost immediately. It was subsequently reported to us by the Chief Commissioner that the Maharaja desired to be permitted to return to his State.

3. We have inquired fully into all the circumstances, and we have had the advantage of discussing the steps which [illegible] the Chief Commissioner, who has lately visited Calcutta. We are [illegible] disturbances which led to the downfall of

the Maharaja arose entirely fro[illegible] [illegible]ily circle, and that they were aggravated owing to [illegible] character. Neither popular feeling nor the ambita[illegible] [illegible] place in the matter, and in arriving at the decision [illegible] from our Foreign Department to the Chief Com[illegible] [illegible] last enclosure to this despatch, we have been guide[illegible] [illegible]ion, is best for the State and people of Manipur, [illegible] preferred to replace the Maharaja in authority; but [illegible] interference of the British power in supporting a [illegible] standing alone, and who entirely lacks the decision of character [illegible] any aid which might be offered to him.

We have, &c.

(Signed) LANSDOWNE.
F. S. ROBERTS.
G. CHESNEY.
A. R. SCOBLE.
P. P. HUTCHINS.
D. BARBOUR.
R. C. B. PEMBERTON.

Enclosure [illegible]

Telegram.

From Chief Commissioner [illegible] Secretary, Simla.

[illegible] September 22, 1890.

Following telegrams receive[illegible] [illegible] Political Agent:—22nd. Maharaja's brothers attacked [illegible] Residency. Shall defend him as long as poss[illegible] [illegible] and two brothers in possession of palace. Jubaraj [illegible] at Residency; only 66 rifles besides escort. Please instruct[illegible] [illegible] on Residency at present, but Maharaja and brot[illegible] [illegible] they can collect men. No loss of life [illegible] the following reply, having arranged with the Gen[illegible] [illegible] detachment from Kohima if necessary. Your [illegible] Residency. Endeavour to mediate between the parties, [illegible] Kohima. Commanding officer has been authorised to [illegible] but do not assume the offensive without informing [illegible] and it, and obtaining orders.

[illegible]

Telegram.

From Foreign Secretary [illegible] Commissioner, Assam, Silchar.

[illegible] September 22, 1890.

Your telegram 22nd regarding [illegible] Manipur Palace. Your instructions and actions are approved.

Enclosure [illegible] No. 3.

Telegram.

From Chief Com[illegible] Assam to Foreign Secretary, Simla.

[illegible] September 24, 1890.

Yours of 22nd. Political Agent [illegible] Maharaja has formally abdicated in favour of Jubaraj and goes to [illegible] his own wish. I told him I could guarantee his personal [illegible] him to collect armed

men in Residency ground; also told him if once abdicated he could not return to Manipur or Cachar, but he persists in his resolve. The Senapatti agrees to supply Maharaja with all necessaries for journey. This seems to me best solution. Jubaraj has held aloof from both sides, and could therefore be acknowledged Maharaja, if you approve. Maharaja leaves to-night. Am sending escort 41 rifles, also insisting on Pucca Sena going too. He is the primary cause of all the trouble. *Ends.* I have replied as follows:—*Begins:* Yours of yesterday. Jubaraj may be acknowledged as Regent till sanction of Government is received. Send full report of all the circumstances, and wire if Maharaja and Pucca Sena have gone. *Ends.*

---

Enclosure 4 in No. 3.

*From* Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Shillong, October 9, 1890.

With reference to the telegraphic correspondence on the subject of the recent disturbances at Manipur, which resulted in the abdication of the Maharaja Sura Chundra Singh, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, copy of two letters from the Political Agent, dated respectively the 25th and 29th September 1890, together with copy of a telegram dated 6th October, received from the Maharaja, and of the reply thereto addressed to the Commissioner of Police, which will be communicated to the Maharaja on his arrival at Calcutta.

2. It will be observed that the Chief Commissioner has expressed his readiness to give his best consideration to any representation which the Maharaja may submit, and pending its receipt Mr. Quinton would suggest that it might be well to defer passing any orders in regard to the succession of the Jubaraj. On this subject a further communication will be made in due course.

---

Sub-Enclosure A.

From the Political Agent, Manipur, to the Secretary to the Chief [illegible] of Assam, Shillong.

Septe[illegible]ber 25, 1890.

I have the honour to submit for the Chief Commissioner's informat[illegible]ion the following report on the disturbances in the Palace on the 22nd instant, which res[illegible]ulted in the flight of the Maharaja to the Residency, and his subsequent resolve to abdica[illegible]te and leave the country, as already reported by my telegrams of the 22nd and subsequent d[illegible]ates.

2. I will first state what actually happened, and then proceed to discu[illegible]ss the cause, and what will be the subsequent effects of the change of rulers in the State.

Part I.—The Outbreak.

3. On Monday morning, about 2 a.m., I was awakened by the sound o[illegible] continued firing in the palace. It was impossible at first to get any news what was hap[illegible]pening, the whole of the escort was got under arms, and I sent a messenger to the officer[illegible] commanding at Langthabal; a few bullets came over the Residency, so that the firing at [illegible] the palace must have been very wild. At about 2.30 a.m., the Maharaja came to the Re[illegible]sidency with his brother the Pucca Sena, and two or three attendants; they seemed in a[illegible] dreadful fright. The Maharaja said some one fired into the room he was in, and he at once[illegible] fled, abandoning everything; he was clearly taken quite by surprise. I urged the Pucca S[illegible]ena to collect a few men and try and hold the palace magazine till daybreak, but he w[illegible]uld do nothing. Two more brothers of the Maharaja soon afterwards arrived and other Ma[illegible]nipuris followed; a few had rifles, but most were unarmed. I gave up the Darbar room in [illegible]he Residency for the Maharaja's use.

The firing still continued in the palace, but it must have been all on one [illegible]side I imagined.

4. As soon as it was daylight, I learnt that the Senapatti, the Doolairo[illegible] Hanjaba and the Zillah Sing (the fifth and seventh brothers of the Maharaja) were in [illegible]he palace and in possession of the four mountain guns and the magazine. The Jubaraj ha[illegible]d left his house and gone down the Cachar road. Of the ministers who have seats in Darbar, [illegible] only one was with Senapatti, viz., the Anjapurel. The others, including the Tongal genera[illegible] and his sons, all came to the Residency.

daybreak Mr. Berkeley with 25 rifles arrived from Langthabal, leaving
nard the stores, sick, &c. It was of course hopeless to think of trying
e, and we confined ourselves to making the Residency as secure as
nt of which was expressly built by Sir James Johnstone in view of a
sort, though the thatched roof would very likely be soon set fire to. An
probable, but the presence of the Maharaja and his party here might
danger.

Maharaja's men left the Residency with the idea of taking up a position
erents, but I believe they did nothing, and with the few muskets they had,
xpect to do much.

sent two chupprassies to the Palace with a letter asking the Senapatti to
He replied he was afraid to come here while the Maharaja was here. I
im to reinstate the Maharaja, and promising myself to inquire into his
a Sena. My chupprassies learnt that not a single person had been killed
nd only one man had been wounded with a sword; this was due to the
oubt, in which the Maharaja abandoned everything. If he had made some
d out till the morning, when our troops could have aided him, matters
ve been very different.

noon there were so many Manipuris in the Residency ground that I
them leaving, especially the ones with arms, as during the night it would
r sepoys to distinguish to which party a Manipuri belonged, and if one
fired off his musket, it would probably create much confusion in the
is by the advice of Mr. Berkeley, who made the arrangements for defending
a night attack, but it seemed to have hurt the Maharaja's feelings, as he
ay I had made him a prisoner, and then he first began to talk of giving
and retiring to Brindaban as a devotee. I advised him not to decide
till to-morrow, and I assured him I could defend his person with our
uld not at present assume the offensive.

ng I received a telegram from the Chief Commissioner directing me to try
n the parties, and also saying that 200 rifles from Kohima were ready to
ued. I then sent word to the Palace that I would come and see the
rning and decided not to ask for the troops from Kohima till after the
Senapatti. The night passed off quietly; there must have been quite
e, whom I accommodated as best I could, the Maharaja, his brothers
; in the house, and the rest in some of the outhouses.

morning (Tuesday) the Maharaja told me he had fully made up his mind
y and go on a pilgrimage and settle at Brindaban; he begged that I
and entreated he should not be sent to Hazaribagh (thinking no doubt of
I told him I would arrange it to be so, if he had really made up
ust understand he could never return to Manipur, Cachar, or Sylhet, and
Pucca Sena must go with him, but that the others might stay or not, as

aja then wrote a letter to the Senapatti to tell him his determination to
the "Gaddi" to the Jubaraj; and when I went to the Palace, the
brothers were evidently very pleased at the Maharaja's resolution, and the
to make all the arrangements for the journey of the Maharaja and his
r in a proper manner, and that those who chose to stay in Manipur would
He also said he would send for the Jubaraj who, it appears, was about
n the Cachar road. The Jubaraj arrived two or three hours after, and at
imself Maharaja.

the Maharaja's intention of leaving the country was known, numbers of
to the Residency to see him, most of them bringing various sums of
to him. To judge from the way the people wept, one would say the
ular, and everyone seemed sorry at his departure.

Sena and the other of two brothers, the Samoo Hanjaba and Gopal Sena,
lants, in all about 60 persons, decided to leave with the Maharaja. The
nd other ministers who were to stay, went over to the Palace to pay their
d, were well received.

aja and his brothers left in the evening at about 7.30 p.m. I sent an
of the 44th Goorkha Light Infantry to accompany them to Cachar. It
reasons for the Maharaja to leave at once. It was very awkward his
ney; he would eat nothing here, and he seemed afraid to go into any
houses near by; he was even alarmed at my leaving the house for a short

time, and begged I would not do so. His staying here also entailed heavy duty on the men of my escort, and besides there was always the chance that something might happen, and the minds of the people would be disturbed till he left. I accordingly decided to take the responsibility without waiting for orders, and did not object to his leaving, and in this way was ended one more change of rulers in Manipur, which have so frequently occurred in the previous history of the country. This time, fortunately, there has been no bloodshed.

15. The Maharaja, before leaving, ordered all the arms his followers had to be given up to me, and some 20 muskets and some swords were brought to me. He also gave me some keys and a gold ornament to be given over to the Jubaraj.

16. I might mention here that the idea of the Maharaja retiring to Brindaban to lead a religious life is not a new idea; for some time back there have been rumours that he intended to do so, and he was, I believe, actually in treaty for the purchase of some land there, where he would live, and his determination to go now was perhaps the best solution of the situation; at any rate it probably saved bloodshed, as I hardly think any satisfactory settlement could have been arrived at by mediation alone.

## Part II.—The Cause of the Outbreak.

17. The primary cause of the outbreak was without any doubt the bad feeling between the Pucca Sena and his elder brother the Senapatti, about which I have occasionally noted in my diary. The Pucca Sena seems to have tried in every way to annoy his brother and anybody who he thought was on his side. The Maharaja, unluckily, instead of exercising his authority over all his brothers without favouring one more than another, sided entirely with the Pucca Sena. On the other hand, while the Pucca Sena seems to have been generally disliked by the people, the Senapatty is the most popular of all his brothers, not only with the Manipuris, but with the Natives of India who reside here. In saying this I do not wish it to be thought I have any bias against the Pucca Sena personally. I have been friendly with him. I have tried to teach him English, and on the whole I have been satisfied with the way in which he transacted business with me since the Maharaja made over to him all cases, &c. in which British subjects or interests were concerned.

18. The discord between the two brothers has been going on for some time, but the Jubaraj so far had acted as peacemaker and prevented an open rupture, the actual occurrence which led to the outbreak on the 22nd was in itself a trifling matter. The attack was commenced by the Doolairoi Hanjaba and Zillah Sing, the fifth and seventh brothers of the Maharaja. The Pucca Sena is said a few days ago to have abused the Doolairoi Hanjaba for going to the Senapatti, and the Doolairoi Hanjaba abused his elder brother back. The Zillah Sing, on the other hand, was going out after a tiger, and got a bugler from the Senapatti, to which, having no office (he is little more than a boy), he was not properly entitled; the Maharaja hearing of it sent and took away the bugle, which not unnaturally made the Zillah Sing very ashamed and angry. On the evening of the 21st the Jubaraj went to the Maharaja and told him that both the Doolairoi Hanjaba and Zillah Sing would apologise to him next morning.

19. This seems to have satisfied the Maharaja, and he certainly had no suspicion of any outbreak being probable. But the Doolairoi Hanjaba and Zillah Sing say that they were afraid that they would be punished by being banished or in some other way, so the Zillah Sing took the initiative by attacking the inner enclosure of the Palace, in which the Maharaja lives; to this he gained access by climbing over the wall with ladders; and the shots fired, though they hit nobody, so frightened the Maharaja that he fled precipitately; the Senapatti then arrived and took possession of everything, and proceeded to strengthen the Palace defences against any attempt to retake it.

20. The Jubaraj also left the Palace enclosure. At first it was said he was coming to the Residency, but actually he went some eight miles off, and stayed there awaiting events, apparently not wishing to be mixed up with either party.

## Part III.—The Effects of the Outbreak.

21. I have no doubt that the departure of the Maharaja and three of his brothers will be at any rate for a time beneficial to the country. A Maharaja and seven brothers, over whom he had little real authority, were too many for a small country like this, and their reduction by half will be a relief in more ways than one.

22. The Maharaja personally was popular, but he was a weak ruler, paid little attention to public business, and spent hours every day in worshipping in the temple. He was not at all the person to keep order amongst his brothers, and he is a man who will be much happier, I imagine, as an ascetic than as a ruler. The Jubaraj, who, I hope, will be allowed to succeed to the "Gaddi," has the reputation of being much more active and business-like.

23. The Senapatti has more than once incurred the censure of the Government, but, as I have mentioned above, he is popular amongst all classes; he is the only prince who is said to be poor owing to his generosity. He is also on good terms with the Jubaraj; and if the latter is allowed to succeed to the "Gaddi," the Senapatti, as Jubaraj, would assist in making his rule strong and popular.

24. Both the Jubaraj and the Senapatti have promised to make proper provision for the Maharaja and his three bothers, and also for their families left behind here. They arranged for his journey to Cachar.

They have also made every profession of loyalty to the Government, and many promises of being guided by the Political Agent's advice, but at such a juncture I am not inclined to place too much reliance on such promises.

25. At the time of writing everything is profoundly quiet and going on as usual. The postal services have not been interrupted at all.

26. As regards the movements of the Maharaja and his three brothers, I do not consider there is any necessity for keeping them under surveillance. I would only suggest that none of them are allowed to reside in Cachar or Sylhet. With this exception, I consider they may be allowed to go anywhere in British India. I gave a promise to the Maharaja he should not be detained at Hazaribagh; this I hope the Chief Commissioner will approve of.

I have written to the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar giving the probable date of the arrival there of the Maharaja and his party.

---

Sub-enclosure B.

From POLITICAL AGENT, MANIPUR, to the SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER of ASSAM, Shillong.

Manipur, September 29, 1890.

I have the honour to forward two letters which I have received from Kula Chandra Dhaja Sing, Jubaraj of Manipur, announcing his accession to the "gaddi"; one letter is addressed to his Excellency the Viceroy, and one to the Chief Commissioner. Both letters are identical in their terms. A translation was received with each letter, and I have also had a translation made in my office. The nomination of Kula Chandra Dhaja Singh as Jubaraj was approved by the Government of India in the Foreign Department's letter No. 896-E., dated 26th April 1887, forwarded by your Memo. No. 811 (Judicial), dated 7th May 1887.

2. I have already reported fully on the circumstances which led to the Maharaja Sura Chandra Singh resigning the "gaddi."

3. With regard to the second paragraph of the letter, I think it will probably be advisable to arrange for the allowance to be deducted and paid from the Kubo Valley compensation money. This would secure the Maharaja Sura Chandra Singh getting the allowance, and would also give the Government information as to where he and his brothers are residing. The amount of the allowance can be subsequently discussed and arranged with the Darbar.

4. The country, as far as I can tell, appears to have acquiesced willingly in the change of rulers, and at present everything is quiet and orderly.

---

Sub-enclosure C.

TELEGRAM.

From MAHARAJA SURA CHANDRA SINGH, Silchar, to CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM, Shillong.

October 6, 1890.

Just now opening political agent's pass learn that I abdicated. Wholly untrue. Political agent misunderstood me. Shall submit full representation later on. Solicit re-consideration and help.

Sub-enclosure D.

TELEGRAM.

From the SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM to the COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, CALCUTTA.

October 9, 1890.

Chief Commissioner would feel obliged if you would kindly inform Maharaja Sura Chandra Singh of Manipur on arrival at Calcutta that Chief Commissioner will give his best consideration to any representation he may submit, but that he and his brothers who accompany him cannot return to Sylhet, Cachar, or Manipur till further orders. Mr. Quinton quite willing that Inspector of Police who accompanies Maharaja should be retained at Calcutta during Maharaja's stay, if Commissioner of Police thinks it desirable. Maharaja's party consists of about 60 persons.

---

Sub-enclosure E.

(Translation.)

From KULA CHUNDRA DHAJA SINGH, Maharaja of Manipur, to the VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

MY MOST HONOURABLE AND ESTEEMED FRIEND,

I BEG most respectfully to inform your Excellency that, owing to certain reason, there was constant displeasure and quarrels between our brothers, for which my eldest brother, the Maharaja Sura Chundra Singh, making voluntary abdication of the throne to me (the heir of the throne) left for Brindaban. Accordingly I ascended the throne of my father and grandfathers on the 8th Ashin last.

I paid rupees one thousand to my brother Maharaja for his passage money to Brindaban, and as long as his Highness will live, I will remit his subsistence money without breaking our usual *Dustoor*.

My country is quiet now and the subjects are satisfied. I hope Her most Gracious Majesty's Government will favour me as usually shown to my father and grandfathers.

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Enclosure 5 in No. 3.

REPORT on the Circumstances connected with the recent Departure of Sur Chandra Singh, Maharaja of Manipur, from that State.

From the SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM to the SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

SIR, Shillong, December 31, 1890.

I AM now directed to forward, for the consideration of the Governor-General in Council, a report on the circumstances connected with the recent departure of the Maharaja of Manipur from that State.

2. The account of the events which took place at Manipur on the 22nd September, and following days, given in the report of the Political Agent, dated the 25th September, which was forwarded with letter dated the 9th October, showed that at 2 a.m. on the morning of the 22nd September the Maharaja took refuge at the Residency, accompanied by his brother the Pucca Sena, and two or three attendants, alleging that an attack had been made on the Palace, and that the Maharaja had fled in consequence. The Political Agent, who, on first hearing the firing, had summoned assistance from the officer commanding the Langthabal Cantonment, did not feel justified with the force at his disposal in attempting by a night attack to recover possession of the Palace, but assured the Maharaja that he would provide for his personal safety, and telegraphed to the Chief Commissioner for instructions. The Political Agent's telegram reached the Chief Commissioner at Silchar on the morning of the 22nd, and instructions were at once issued that the Political Agent should endeavour to mediate between the parties, and, if necessary, telegraph for troops to Kohima, where the commanding officer had been authorised to send 200 rifles on the Political Agent's requisition. Mr. Grimwood was further told to defend himself but, not to assume the offensive without informing the Chief Commissioner of the reasons for which he recommended that

course. Meantime 25 rifles, with the officer commanding, arrived at the Residency from Langthabal, and the Political Agent and commanding officer confined themselves to making the Residency as secure as practicable against any attack which the presence of the Maharaja and his party might possibly invite. The Maharaja sent out men with a view of taking up a position and collecting adherents, but no result followed. Communications passed between the Political Agent and the Senapatti at the Palace, who declined to come to the Residency so long as the Maharaja was there. In the afternoon many of the Manipuris in the Residency were directed to leave, with a view to prevent the possibility of disturbance and confusion during the night, and the Maharaja then first talked of giving up the *gaddi*, and retiring to Brindaban as a devotee. The Political Agent advised his Highness not to decide hastily, but to wait until the following day, and assured him that he would defend his person with British troops though he was unable at the time to assume the offensive. On the evening of the same day the Chief Commissioner's telegram reached the Political Agent, who sent word to the Palace that he would visit the Senapatti the next morning, and decided not to ask for troops from Kohima until after the interview with the Senapatti. Next morning the Maharaja informed the Political Agent that he had made up his mind to go on a pilgrimage and settle at Brindaban. He begged the Political Agent to arrange for this, and entreated that he should not be sent to Hazaribagh. The Political Agent promised to make the necessary arrangements, if the Maharaja had really made up his mind, but he added that "His Highness must understand he could never return to Manipur, Cachar, or Sylhet, and "that the Pucca Sena must go with him, but that the others might stay or not as they "liked". The Maharaja then wrote a letter to the Senapatti, informing the latter that he had no hope of fighting against him, and asking him to arrange for his journey to Brindaban, adding that for the sake of their late father, he (the Senapatti) should forgive the Pucca Sena, who had sinned much against him. The Political Agent, as arranged, visited the Palace, when the Senapatti promised to make all arrangements for the journey of the Maharaja and his brothers to Cachar in a proper manner, and guaranteed that those who choose to stay at Manipur should not be molested. He undertook to send for the Jubaraj, then eight miles away on the Cachar road, who arrived two or three hours afterwards, and at once proclaimed himself Maharaja. The Maharaja Sur Chandra Singh, accompanied by the Pucca Sena and two other brothers and attendants, in all about 60 persons, left Manipur on the evening of the 23rd September under an escort of 35 rifles of the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, who saw the party safely to Cachar, whence they proceeded to Calcutta. The Jubaraj, whose nomination by the Maharaja as his successor on his demise, had been sanctioned by the Government of India, has since carried on the government of the country, having been recognised as Regent by the Political Agent under the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

The above occurrences have been described in considerable detail from the earliest reports received from the Political Agent, an accurate statement of them being of the greatest importance with reference to issues, which have subsequently been raised by the Maharaja.

3. On arrival at Lakhipur, on the road to Cachar, the Maharaja telegraphed to his Excellency the Viceroy and to the Chief Commissioner, soliciting help in the emergency, without further specification of the nature of the help desired, and from Silchar his Highness again telegraphed, repudiating the abdication, declaring that he had been misunderstood by the Political Agent, and that he would submit a full representation later on. In reply he was informed that the Chief Commissioner would give his best consideration to any representation he might submit, but that neither he nor his brothers who accompanied him could remain in Sylhet or Cachar, or return to Manipur, until further orders.

A [illegible] representation, dated 14th November, reached the Chief Commissioner on [illegible] and was forwarded to the Political Agent for a full report on the various allegations made. A further letter, dated 27th November, from the Maharaja (copy enclosed) was received, but as its contents were mainly argumentative, the Chief Commissioner did not consider it necessary to delay the case by a further reference to the Political Agent. The reply of the Political Agent, dated the 4th December (copy enclosed), reached the Chief Commissioner at Dibrugarh on the 15th idem, and Mr. Quinton loses no time in acquainting the Government of India with the conclusions at which he has arrived respecting the facts, and his recommendations as to the course to be pursued. There is no doubt that the apparently unjustifiable attack was made upon the Palace, and that the Maharaja, fearing for his own safety, at once abandoned the field and took refuge at the Residency without making an effort to regain possession. Further, while at the Residency, he declined to take any active steps to recover the ground he had lost or to punish the

assailants. The assertion, made in the representation now submitted, that he was prevented from doing this in consequence of his troops being disarmed and disbanded by the Political Agent appears to be entirely untrue. The Political Agent, it may be allowed, took no active steps to reinstate the Maharaja by force; but, as explained by Mr. Grimwood, it was not possible to do this with the scanty force at his disposal. He, however, acted on his instructions to mediate between the parties, but the Maharaja declined to accept his advice, announced his intention of becoming a *fakir*, and practically resigned the headship of the State. No pressure was brought to bear on his Highness for this purpose by the Political Agent, who, on the contrary, endeavoured to dissuade him from taking this step hastily, guaranteed his personal safety, and was authorised and prepared to summon troops to his assistance. Having thus abdicated and left the country, the Maharaja changed his mind, and wishes now to repudiate his previous action and resume his position as ruler of the State. This course cannot, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, be adopted, unless the Government of India is prepared to support the Maharaja on the gaddi with British troops. The eight sons of the late Maharaja Chandra Kirti Singh are divided into at least two parties, animated by most hostile feelings towards each other. There is no hope of any permanent reconciliation being effected, and the weakness shown by the Maharaja generally since his accession, and especially on this occasion, makes it clear that, if restored, he will only be a tool in the hands of others. That the disposition to retire into private life was not suddenly adopted appears to be shown by the following extract from the Political Agent's diary of 27th June last:—

"The Maharaja is buying some land (4,000 bighas) at Muthra (North-Western Provinces), and is very anxious that the Government revenue should be remitted. It is said that the Maharaja is going to build a temple there, but there is rumour also that he means to retire into private life and live there himself."

It must, moreover, be remembered that the present occurrences are not the result of a revolution in which the people of the State have any interest, of foreign aggression, or of any ascendancy gained by rival chiefs, but are merely the outcome of a family quarrel between the brothers of a nominal ruler. The Chief Commissioner does not understand that the recognition by the Government of India of Sur Chandra Singh as successor to his father has any bearing upon the present condition of affairs, or that it justifies a claim on the part of the Maharaja for support in attempting to regain a position which he voluntarily gave up. The succession of the Jubaraj, who has been recognised as heir by the Government of India, merely anticipates the ordinary course of events, and is generally acquiesced in by the people of the State. Since he assumed office, the administration has been successfully and tranquilly conducted, and the Political Agent expects no opposition to it, whereas the restoration and maintenance in the chiefship of Maharaja Sur Chandra Singh, unless effected by a strong British force, would most probably involve repeated insurrections, such as those which have characterised the history of the Manipur State.

Should these views not commend themselves to the Government of India, the Chief Commissioner thinks it only right to point out that, unless fresh arrangements are made regarding the location of troops at Manipur, the probability is that the occurrences now reported will be repeated, and that the necessity for interference will constantly arise so long as the Maharaja Sur Chandra Singh retains the chiefship. If, on the other hand, the views of the Chief Commissioner are adopted by the Government of India, and the abdication of Maharaja Sur Chandra Singh is regarded as a demise of the chiefship, there is no apparent obstacle to the recognition of the Jubaraj as Maharaja being any longer withheld by his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.

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Sub-enclosure A.

From his Highness Sur Chandra Singh, Maharaja of Manipur, to the Honourable J. W. Quinton, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Assam.

November 14, 1890.

Availing myself of the opportunity afforded to me, I have now the honour to approach you with a brief narrative of the events which preceded my departure from Manipur and arrival in British territory at Cachar, and the distressing circumstances under which I was compelled to do so. To this narrative I most earnestly solicit your kind, indulgent, and attentive consideration, which, as an impartial judge, I feel confident you will

be pleased to vouchsafe to it, in order to right the grievous wrongs which I have been allowed most undeservedly to suffer.

1. I ascended the *gaddi* of Manipur on the death of my father, Maharaja Sir Chandra Kirti Singh, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., in the year 1885, and was recognised as Maharaja by the paramount power and by all my relations without any dispute.

2. When I ascended the throne I appointed my step-brother, Kula Chandra Singh, who has now usurped the throne, as Jubaraj, and his brother, Jholo Kirty Singh, Commander-in-Chief, in accordance with the express wish of my late father. Jholo Kirty Singh died within a fortnight, and I appointed as his successor, his brother, Tekendrajit Singh, *alias* Koyrang, who organised and headed the present revolt. After their several appointments, my step-brothers, as well as my own brothers, in public Darbar took the oath of allegiance to me in accordance with the custom with the most solemn oaths and formalities, including the touching of our deceased father's shoes and the sword of State.

3. I appointed my other brothers, according to their qualifications, to the different important offices of State, and gave preference generally to my step-brothers, to whom I most certainly never preferred my own brothers.

4. Since my accession to the *gaddi* I have daily performed all the duties appertaining and attaching to my position. In the morning I generally received the reports of the fort sentries and guards and matters relating to the jail administration. Immediately after noon I sat to hear representations, complaints, and petitions of my subjects. In the afternoon I generally sat with the Jubaraj and the ministers to hear and pass orders on important State matters which the Jubaraj thought fit to bring up for orders.

5. I have never neglected the duties of the State, I have kept my dominions in profound peace and have never at any time been the cause myself, or through my subjects, of anxiety to the Indian Government, which has always expressed approval of my policy and actions as Maharaja, and in no instance has fault been found with my administration, or dissatisfaction expressed.

6. It is not out of place that I should here recall the fact that I commanded, under Colonel Johnstone, the then Political Agent at my State, the detachment which in 1879 marched through most difficult country, and, after encountering much hardship, to the relief of Kohima, an achievement for which my father received high honours from the Government of India, and I myself a gold medal. With this preface, I come to events of the 21st September last, which took me wholly by surprise, except that I had shortly before heard rumours of mischievous designs being on foot, as to which I determined to make an inquiry.

7. On the 21st September last, after disposing of State matters with the Jubaraj, I asked him whether he had received any information of a large gathering of men in the house of the Commander-in-Chief, Doolairoi Henjaba, and Zillah Sing, and if he knew why these officers were not present at the Darbar that day. The Jubaraj told me he knew nothing of the matter, and that he would immediately inquire and report the result to me. He then left with the Ayapurel major. At about 8 p.m. he returned, and reported that he had asked all my step-brothers whether there was any such assemblage, and what it meant, and that they had given him their word of honour that nothing unlawful or contrary to my authority was meditated; that they were willing to come and pay their respects to me at once, but that he, the Jubaraj, had told them to appear next morning, as night was advanced; and he added that I had kept every one in comfort and happiness, why therefore should they think of acting against me? I accepted this assurance of the Jubaraj, which I had no reason to doubt. I also considered that I was ruling my State under the protection of the British Government, whose representative, the Political Agent, always resided at my capital, and the Government had made a public avowal of their determination to uphold my father's authority and punish those who would attempt to disposses him; that I had the right to expect that a similar course would be followed in my case, and that this policy would never be departed from, or its benefits denied to me when occasion arose; that any attempt at disturbance, which would be a clear defiance of the authority of the Indian Government, would be therefore at once put down with a strong hand, as had been done even during my time twice, once when Bara Chauba rose against me, and again when Jogendra Singh did so.

8. I retired to rest as usual in the Palace. At about midnight I was suddenly roused from sleep by the report of firearms. The only explanation I could conceive was that my step-brothers had rebelled against me. I rose at once, and was tying on my turban when it was pierced by a bullet, and as heavy firing began, I concluded that the Palace had been treacherously seized, and I made my way as rapidly as possible by a back door to the British Political Agency, where I expected to receive that friendly advice and assistance to which I was entitled.

9. Outside the fort, and close to the Songenthong bridge, I met my brother, Lieutenant-General Pucca Singh, with his clerk, Money Lal Dey, and his personal guard of 80 sepoys, proceeding in haste to the Palace to my relief. The night was, however, dark, and it would have been difficult in a night attack to recover the fort, to distinguish friends from foes, and, as I was very anxious to prevent bloodshed, we both went to the Political Agent, Mr. Grimwood.

10. It seems that the heavy firing in the fort had awakened the Political Agent, and the first person who waited on him was Dumbro Sing, the bandmaster, a Manipuri, who told the Political Agent that a great *gulmal* had taken place. Shortly after, Ebayman Choubi, an attendant of my brother, Lieutenant-General Pucca Singh, went in and saw the Political Agent, who asked him who were firing. He replied that it was the Senapatti (Commander-in-Chief). The Political Agent said that it could not be the Senapatti, who had a better head; it must be somebody else. "The Senapatti," he said, "is not a madman; tell me who are firing." Ebayman Choubi replied that, although he did not exactly know who were fighting, he had distinctly heard loud shouts, "Durgamaikijai!" ("Victory to goddess Durga!"), "Senapattiki fate hua!" ("The Senapatti has become victorious!"). Shortly after, Money Lal Dey informed the Political Agent that I and my brother, Lieutenant-General Pucca Singh, had come. We then went in and informed the Political Agent of what had occured. He desired me to make an inquiry, and I sent Money Lal Dey, who went to the vicinity of the fort, and returned and said that he could not enter it, as it was very dark, and bullets were flying in all directions. I then asked the Political Agent for assistance and advice. He told me he would telegraph to you for orders, and that he would do nothing unless and until he received such orders. When these reached him I cannot say, but certainly Mr. Grimwood did not communicate any to me, nor did he give me any advice. What he did do I shall now state.

11. I arrived at the Residency after midnight, and at dawn my brother, Samoo Henjaba, and Gopal Sena, Colonel Samoo Singh, and Dhala Rajah, Artillery Major, Major Jambhuban Singh, and Thangal General, and other officers and ministers came to me at the Residency with about 2,000 men, of whom about four to six hundred were properly armed. This force was all that could be collected in the short time available for giving the alarm to my friends. I was then under British protection, and, out of deference therefore to the representative of the Government, I again asked for his assistance and advice, and for sanction to fight with the rebels at once. On this he told me I should not be allowed to fight until your orders were received. At this juncture, one Tassu Sirdar, a Mahomedan photographer, came in with a letter, which was reported to the Political Agent, who went out to him, and, after secretly conversing with him, returned to me, and soon after ordered the arms of the troops, who had come to my support of their own accord, with my officers, to be seized by the British sepoys, which was done, he himself personally assisting, and the arms were put in the Political Agent's bungalow godown. He then ordered the troops to disband and to return to their homes, which, disheartened and humiliated, they did. I claim to know the contents of this letter which was brought to the Political Agent, and which apparently had such a decided effect, and the purport of that letter should also be known to you.

12. Observing the Agent's action in disarming my men, Choubi Lal Jamadar, the native officer of the 44th Gurkha Regiment, in charge of the Political Agent's guard, remonstrated with the Political Agent, pointing out that he had on my repeated application rendered no assistance to me, but on the contrary had seized the arms of my troops, which should not have been done. The Political Agent then offered to return the arms, but my men had then dispersed.

13. Between 9 and 10 a.m. the Political Agent told me that he had no definite orders from you. Being thus, by the action of the Political Agent in favour of the rebels, put into a hopeless condition, and being still wholly ignorant of your instructions to the Political Agent, I sent a telegram to you at about 9 o'clock in the morning of the 22nd September, asking for assistance with troops. I received at about 2 p.m. your reply, saying only that you were in communication with the Political Agent. I then asked the Political Agent's advice what to do, and he told me *to go to Kohima, otherwise there would be serious personal danger to me*, and he offered me, if I would go, an escort of 50 sepoys.

14. This advice I declined, as Kohima was a long journey from Manipur, and I had heard that the road thither was occupied by the insurgents, from whom I should incur very serious risk of losing my life, as, after the weakness displayed by Mr. Grimwood, it was by no means unlikely that, emboldened by success, they might attack me in spite of my British escort. Besides, I had heard that the Jubaraj Kula Chundra Dhuja was at Buribazar with a large force to intercept my way towards Cachar. Seeing from your reply to my telegram that you were in Silchar in connexion with the Lushai expedition work, and as the Political Agent himself had also spoken of your being there, and he had advised me to go to Kohima,

and being still unaware of your orders, and so unable to depend upon anybody, I made up my mind to see you personally and make known my grievances. I was not allowed to recover my throne by force of arms, and I was denied all assistance. The road to the north towards Kohima was infested by the rebels, and that towards the west strongly occupied by the Jubaraj himself, and I could hardly at the moment reach a place of safe refuge in my own dominion. I bethought me therefore of the best means to escape out of the reach of my enemies. I accordingly, on the 23rd September, in a very agitated and unsettled state of mind, caused a letter to be written to the rebels, which I signed, saying that I would not fight, and that I should like to have their assistance to proceed to Brindaban on pilgrimage, with one or two other unimportant matters. This was the only way by which I could get away peaceably from Manipur, as anyone going on a pilgrimage to Brindaban would be safe in person anywhere; and this letter was written with the sole object of getting away from my enemies, and was written when I was in a state of great agitation, caused by my treatment by Mr. Grimwood. It will be noticed that the date of the letter is incorrect, as it gives the wrong Bengali month. The Political Agent seemed very much to approve of my apparent intention, and gave me an escort of British soldiers, who escorted me to Silchar. He also gave me a letter or pass, the tenor of which I did not then know. I started at about 6 o'clock on the evening of the 23rd of September, and reached Silchar on the 3rd October. On arrival there I found, to my disappointment, that you had left Cachar. It was there I discovered for the first time that the Political Agent's pass asserted that I had abdicated my throne. I at once sent you a telegram denying this, and I deny it now, and assert that I had no intention of abdicating, and am fully desirous of being allowed to return to my country and people, who will, I can assure you, rejoice to receive me back with open arms, and restore me to my throne. My army was faithful to me, as is evidenced by the fact that such portion of it as could be got together in the time available came to me at the Political Agent's house, and only wanted my orders to go and fight the rebels.

15. The four chief rebels, viz., the Jubaraj, the Commander-in-Chief, Doolairoi Henjaba, and Zillah Singh, had respectively allotted to them a personal body-guard of 300, 200, 80, and 60 sepoys, fully armed, and when they made common cause against me, with all their preparations made in secret, their forces were sufficient for a treacherous midnight attack, which was wholly unexpected, and against which I had taken no precaution. They, however, being unable to calculate upon the services of the army, had opened the jail at midnight, and released the convicts, to the number of about 400, and armed them to join in the attack, which they readily did.

16. My father in his time rendered good services to the British Government, and I claim that my own services deserve a better return than I have received. Among my services are—

(*a.*) The relief of the British garrison at Kohima, and the consequent subjugation of the Nága country.

(*b.*) The supply of troops during the Burmese war, in consultation with Sir John Johnstone and Major Trotter, the then Political Agent.

(*c.*) The supply of 2,000 levies twice, during the Chin-Lushai Expedition and Burmah war.

(*d.*) The establishment of eight posts in the hills, garrisoned by my troops, to cut off the retreat of the Lushais.

(*e.*) The deputation of my brother, Lieutenant-General Pucca Singh, with a body of 500 troops, with the Political Agent, Mr. Grimwood, to Sangam, in the Chin-Lushai country in April last.

(*f.*) My own services during the famine of last year, in which I remitted the rents of my subjects for a whole year, opened all my rice granaries, and freely distributed grain to the famine-stricken people, and made large purchases of grain, which was sold in the open market at half price to those who were able to purchase.

17. All these facts I have no doubt are on the records of the agency, and I believe also in your own office. I have refrained from going into lengthened details of the occurrences attending the rebellion, considering it sufficient to state the main facts, and I lay special emphasis on the fact that not only did I receive no help from the Political Agent, whose help and counsel I sought, and had a right to receive in pursuance of the solemn assurances conveyed to my father, and in accordance with the policy adopted twice previously in my own reign, but he actually, by disarming my troops, rendered the insurgents valuable assistance at the most critical time by making me utterly powerless for offence. One word of authority from him at this crisis would have been quite sufficient to suppress the revolt, and would have enabled me quietly to regain my throne. My people were not, and are not, parties to the revolt. Nor do I believe that the army, as a body, is out of sympathy with me. On the contrary, I have proof of its being favourable to me, and I venture to assert with con-

fidence that my people would welcome my restoration to power with acclamation. The Political Agent having suggested my leaving Manipur, I could do nothing else under the heavy pressure of circumstances. I am said to have abdicated. I deny again that I have done so. Had I intended to do so, it would have been by a more formal act, and with some stipulation that provision should be made for me and my family by the State. As it is, I came away without a single pice in my pocket, or even a second suit of clothes or bedding, being dependent for everything upon the assistance of the Government. I left Manipur because I was abandoned by the Political Agent, and my hands tied by him against my enemies, from whom my life was in danger. I declared my intention of going to Brindaban to secure my personal safety until I could lay my case before you, and ensure for it that fair consideration which, in the excitement of the sudden disturbance of the 21st September, the Political Agent had neither the courage nor the presence of mind to give it.

18. I have no desire to indulge in needless recriminations, but I think it right to point out that Tekendrajit Sing, the Commander-in-Chief, who has headed the rebellion, had been convicted of serious crimes and offences several times during the reign of my father and myself, and had been transported by order of my father for committing a murder; and not long ago he was publicly disgraced by being fined Rs. 50, at the suggestion, I believe, of your office, for a murderous assault committed upon two Manipur subjects. The appointment of Commander-in-Chief would never have been given to him but for the express wish of my father.

19. What most surprises me is that such a character, who has been guilty of rebellion, not only against me, but against the authority of the Government, in open defiance of which he took up arms against me, and made an attempt upon my life, and who began the revolt by committing such a grave offence as the release of a large number of criminals from the jail to swell the ranks of his followers, does not appear to have been called upon to account for his conduct, and has been quietly permitted to meddle with the affairs of the State.

20. In conclusion, I have only to add that the above is a perfectly accurate and faithful narrative of what actually took place, and if I have been obliged to speak in terms of disparagement of the officer in charge of the Agency, you will observe that I have no option in the matter. I now seek a fair consideration of my unfortunate case, and a full inquiry into the conduct of the chief actors in this transaction, and I need hardly say that my restoration to power would not only be an act of justice to me and to my subjects, but an emphatic assertion of policy on the part of the Government, indicating its disapproval of the rising of brothers against brothers, and subjects against their ruler, in defiance of all constituted authorities.

Considerable delay has occurred in the preparation of this representation, in consequence of my not understanding the English language, and the necessity of preparing the first draft in the language of my country and its translation subsequently into the Bengali language, upon which is based this representation.

I have also suffered very severely from fever since I reached Calcutta, which incapacitated me from going fully into the matter, and I ask indulgence for the delay, which has been inevitable.

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Sub-enclosure B.

From Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam to the Political Agent, Manipur.

Shillong, November 22, 1890.

I am directed to forward, confidentially, a representation, dated the 14th November 1890, in original, from his Highness the Maharaja of Manipur, and to request that you will furnish the Chief Commissioner with a full and immediate report upon the various allegations made therein. The paragraphs which should be reported on, with especial fulness, are paragraphs 11–15 inclusive.

2. I am also to request you to report what the prevailing feeling amongst the people is in regard to recent events, and what results would, in your opinion, probably follow on the return of the Maharaja to Manipur.

3. Please submit, with your report, a copy of the communication made by the Maharaja to the Senapati, which is referred to in paragraph 11 of your letter, dated the 25th September 1890, and return the original representation herewith sent.

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From his Highness SUR CHANDRA SINGH, Maharaja of Manipur, to the Honourable J. W. QUINTON, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Mahárni Shurnamoy's Villa, Kankurgachi,
MY FRIEND, Manicktolla Road, November 27, 1890.

I AM told that the letter which I caused to be written to the Senapati on the 23rd September last has been represented by my enemies as containing my formal abdication of the Manipur *Gaddi*. I beg, therefore, to transmit a copy of it in the Manipuri language, with a translation in the Bengali language, as also an English translation by an authorised translator of the High Court of Calcutta.

2. I have already said, in my previous representation to you, that this letter was written in an extremely disturbed state of mind. You will observe that there is in this letter not one word of abdication, nor did I, for one moment, intend to abdicate. On the contrary, the moment I come to know that the Political Agent had said so, I at once repudiated it by a telegram sent to you from Cachar.

3. I have certainly said in this letter that I intended to go to Brindaban, but I never said that I was going to settle there; and you will see in this letter itself that I distinctly said that I intended to go to Brindaban *once*, which certainly does not indicate that I was going to abdicate my throne and settle in Brindaban. Then, the allusion in the letter to my brother Sagol Henjaba was caused by my anxiety to protect him, as far as I could, during my enforced absence from Manipur.

4. I send also a copy of the reply which the Senapati had sent under his own signature in Nagri, of which also I annex a translation in Bengali and English. This reply has only lately come to my knowledge. It was with the baggage of one of my men, who says it was dropped before him by someone when he was packing his baggage. This man, immediately after his arrival here with me, went to Benares, and has only returned here four days ago, and found this letter in one of his bags, and handed it to one of my brothers, from whom I got it, and read it for the first time.

5. I beg you to allow me to ask to consider whether the letter I had written can be construed into an abdication, and whether the reply from the Senapati is not wholly inconsistent with the position now taken up by him that I, by my letter, abdicated my throne, while in this very reply, he fully continues to look upon and treat me still as the Lord or Ruler of Manipur, and has begged me for pardon.

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[TRANSLATION.]

To the most High in Dignity and the Chief Ocean of Dignity, *Srilaw, Sri Ponchojukto* (*i.e.*, the lucky and auspicious possessor of five virtues or good qualities) *Manipureyshvr* (*i.e.*, Lord or Ruler of Manipur).

MAHARAJA WHO IS ALL POWERFUL AND MIGHTY IN POWER,

WITH millions of obeisances to the feet of (my) auspicious and lucky elder (or eldest) Maharaja brother, my humble prayer is that, on receipt of the kind letter of *Navami* (*i.e.*, ninth day of the moon), sent by Srijut, elder (or eldest) Maharaja brother, I make myself acquainted with all the directions and *Raj Aggya* (*i.e.*, Raj command or Royal mandate) contained therein. Agreeably to the Raj command or Royal mandate of Srijut elder (or eldest) brother, I will take the necessary steps (or make the necessary arrangements) to ensure safe arrival at *Sridham Brijo* (*i.e.*, the holy place Brindaban). Forgive us, who are dependents, the offences (or crimes) committed at the feet of the Srijut Maharaja. The present incident must be taken as the most improbable of all improbabilities.

*Year* 1812, *Sak*, 23*rd September*.

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Sub-enclosure C.

From POLITICAL AGENT, MANIPUR, to the SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM.

December 4, 1890.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of the Chief Commissioner, the following report on the representation, dated 14th November 1890, from his Highness the Maharaja of Manipur.

2. The first six paragraphs of the Maharaja's letter do not call for any remark, except that I might say that his Highness did not usually get credit for such business-like habits as he attributes to himself in paragraph 4.

3. In paragraphs 7 and 8, the Maharaja gives an account of the origin and result of the attack. I have already, in my letter dated the 25th September 1890, reported on these points, and from what I have heard since, I believe I was right in stating that the Jubaraj had no knowledge that any attack was mediated by the two younger brothers, Doolairoi Henjaba and Zillah Singh, but it is said they told the Senapatti (Commander-in-Chief) before starting.

4. The Palace was actually captured by a very small number of persons, who, with the two younger princes, gained access to the Maharaja's enclosure by climbing over the wall; they began letting off their guns, and the Maharaja at once fled. The shot through the Maharaja's turban is, I fancy, a fiction, or he would have told me about it at the time. Nobody was hit by any of the bullets that were fired, and I have little doubt myself, if the Maharaja had stood his ground, and called on his sentries and guards, the attack might easily have been repulsed.

5. I have no recollection of the conversation which, in paragraph 10, I am said to have held with Ebema Choubi, and I deny entirely the statement that the Maharaja asked me for assistance, and that I refused it. On the contrary, I repeatedly urged the Pucca Sena to get a few sepoys together and try and hold the Palace magazine till daybreak, when I would assist him with the men of my escort. The Pucca Sena replied there were no sepoys to be got. The magazine is a good defensible post, on the south side of the Palace, and if that and the ammunition in it had been seized and held at once, then, at daybreak, my escort could probably have retaken the Palace without much difficulty, but it would have been madness to have sent 85 Gurkhas to attack the Palace when the Senapatti and his brothers had possession of all the guns and ammunition. Para. 10.

6. The Pucca Sena appeared to have no inclination to fight, and the Maharaja himself, when he came to the Residency, was in such a state of terror that he was unable to sit in a chair and talk to me, but asked to lie on the floor, supported by a pillow I gave him.

7. I now come to paragraph 11 of the letter. It is quite true that the ministers and others came to the Residency at daybreak, but I am certain there were nothing like 2,000 men with them. Possibly, taking all, there may have been 400 at the outside, of whom 40 or 50, certainly not more, were armed. The Maharaja never asked me for sanction to fight. If he was so anxious to fight, as he now makes out, why did he not make any resistance at the outbreak? I certainly told him that, with the men at my disposal, I could not assume the offensive, but I assured him repeatedly I could protect his person, and would do so as long as I had a sepoy left. Para. 11.

8. The Maharaja had no wish to fight, but the Tongal General openly expressed his opinion at the folly of the Maharaja in not taking up some position a few miles away, and collecting his adherents together, instead of coming to the Residency. Soon after daylight the Samu Henjaba did leave the Residency, saying he would fortify a place which, three years ago, the Wangkhairakpa held in his revolt; but a shot or two was fired, and the Samu Henjaba returned.

9. I do not know what letter the Maharaja refers to in paragraph 11, and I do not remember Tassu Sirdar bringing me a letter at all; but he may have done so, and perhaps it was handed to me by a chupprassi. The Maharaja probably refers to a letter from the Senapatti, in answer to one I sent him at daybreak, in which he said he could not come and see me. There was nothing in the letter the Maharaja could not have seen if he wished (it is in the file).

10. The disarming of the Manipuris did not take place in the morning of the 22nd September, as the letter would seem to imply, but late in the afternoon. These troops had had the whole day to fight, if they wished to. When Mr. Berkeley, 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, and I were arranging for the protection of the house during the night, we both considered that no armed Manipuris should remain in the Residency grounds during the night, and we began collecting the guns from the Manipuris who were in the verandah and near the house. If I recollect right, there were about 30 guns altogether. While the guns were being collected, the Maharaja objected, and I at once gave them all back, on the condition that the armed men went into one of the villages near by, which they did. Disarming the Maharaja's troops.

As for the troops being humiliated or disheartened, it is nonsense; they were not troops in the ordinary sense of the word, but single Manipuris with guns, without any organisation.

11. Our object in getting rid of the armed Manipuris was to prevent a night alarm. Between 40 and 50 men of the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry were on duty during the night, and as at that time I did not know for how many nights the same precautions would be necessary, it was important to ensure the men from being unnecessarily turned out during the night by a false alarm.

12. The statement made in paragraph 12 about the Jemadár remonstrating is, I am sure, quite wrong, nor do I know of any foundation for such a statement. The Maharaja's men Para. 12.

also had not dispersed, as they all took back their arms at once. The guns were not in my possession more than 15 minutes or so.

Para. 13. 13. Paragraph 13 of the letter goes back again to the morning of the 22nd. I may say here that the Chief Commissioner's first telegram only reached me in the evening of the 22nd, the telegraph line was interrupted near Golágbát, and messages had to go *viâ* Mandalay and Rangoon.

14. I suggested that the Maharaja should retire to Kohima, as I knew our troops would come from there, and he could have met them, but I certainly never said there was personal danger to the Maharaja. I did not think it likely the Senapatti would attack the Residency, and I repeatedly told the Maharaja he was quite *safe* at the Residency. The Maharaja appears in his letter to assume that because I refused to take the offensive with the troops (85 rifles) at my disposal, I also declined to protect him, but this is quite wrong.

Para. 14. 15. In paragraph 14 the Maharaja says he was not allowed to recover his throne by force of arms. But, as a matter of fact, he had no arms to speak of. When he and his party, about 70 persons, left for Cachar on the night of the 23rd, all arms were given up to me to be made over to the Darbar. There were altogether 21 guns and a few swords. I think this fact alone disposes of the statement that he had 400 to 600 men properly armed, and that I disarmed and dispersed them.

Para. 16. 16. The Maharaja then goes on to say that the letter he wrote was a ruse to get out of the country, and that he never intended to abdicate. I am, however, quite sure myself that the Maharaja fully intended abdication at the time. He first mentioned it to me on the evening of the 22nd. I was adverse to the idea, and so were the ministers. I told the Maharaja that the troops at Kohima were ready to start, and if he was determined to go on a pilgrimage, he should re-occupy the *gaddi* for a few days, and then leave.

17. My own feeling was that such a course would be more honourable, and I thought that I should be able to make the Senapatti agree to such terms. I am sure the Maharaja did not misunderstand me, and the three ministers got up and solemnly shook hands with me. They were entirely of my opinion, but the Maharaja said "No." He was determined to become a pilgrim. In the end I told him not to decide till next morning, the 23rd, but then he was of the same opinion, and not only sent the letter to the Senapatti, a copy of which was given me by the Darbar, and which is annexed to this letter, but he also sent his State sword and a State coat he was wearing. I told the Maharaja he could not return to Manipur, to which he said he did not want to; and he more than once said to me, "From to-day I am a fakir." Of course it is easy to say now that this was part of the ruse; but, personally, I am sure it was no ruse at the time. In fact, there seems to have been no need of any ruse. He could easily have left the country. Neither road, as a matter of fact, was blocked by the rebels. Or, if, as he says now, he was so keen on fighting, why did he not leave the Residency and see what he could do?

18. He says now, my treatment of him caused him great agitation. All I can say is that, before leaving, he expressed his gratitude to me, and regret for any trouble he had given.

Para. 15. 19. There is an inaccuracy in paragraph 15. I have to inspect the jail periodically, and the number of prisoners is always somewhere about 100; the building would not hold 400 men. The prisoners did not, I believe, join in the attack; but the Senapatti, or some one, let them all out on the morning of the 22nd, after the Palace was taken. They were put back again a day or two afterwards.

Para. 16. 20. There is also a slight inaccuracy in the list of services, viz.:—

(*c.*) 500 coolies were supplied in 1888 and 1,000 in 1889–90.

(*d.*) These posts were established to protect the Manipur frontier and stop murders on the Manipur-Cachar road.

(*e.*) Sangám is usually considered in Manipur territory, the 500 troops were quite unnecessary.

(*f.*) I never heard of any general remission of rent last year.

Para. 17. 21. Paragraph 17 recapitulates the charges against me, but I hope that what I have written above will prove to the Chief Commissioner what little truth there is in the allegations. To put the matter briefly, my contention is (1) that the Maharaja could have left the Residency at any time if he wished to fight, but that he had no men or arms to speak of, and had not the slightest inclination to fight; (2) that I all through assured the Maharaja I could guarantee his safety while at the Residency as long as he liked to stay, but that until the troops came from Kohima I could take no offensive steps to replace him on the *gaddi*; (3) that the Maharaja's abdication was real and *bonâ fide*; I was against it at first, but when I saw he had fully made up his mind, I considered it the best way of peacefully settling the dispute.

22. If the Maharaja would have tried to help himself in the slightest degree, I would have done what I could; but it is no use the Maharaja being so brave when he is safe in

Calcutta; if he had shown some of his bravery here, he would probably have saved his throne.

23. In paragraph 18 reference is made to the previous misconduct of the Senapatti. But it was the Mahárája himself who refused to punish the Senapatti for "the murderous assault," and also justified his brother's action, although strongly advised by the Government to punish him. Para. 18.

24. This is all I have to say on the Maharaja's letter. I have refrained as far as possible from repeating what I have already said in my letter dated the 25th September 1890.

25. With reference to paragraph 2 of your letter under reply, I should say that, as far as I can tell, the feeling of the bulk of the people is one of perfect contentment under their new ruler, and there is no reason why this should not be the case; the revolt was not one of the people against their ruler, but it was a personal quarrel between the brothers, and there have been no changes amongst the ministers or minor officials that I know of, which might produce discontent. The Jubaraj and Senapatti are both popular, and at present the people seem quite content.

26. If the Maharaja returns to Manipur, in my opinion he has no chance of regaining his throne, unless brought back by British troops. The Maharaja was not unpopular, and naturally he has some adherents; but the people were not very enthusiastic about him, and they cordially disliked the Pucca Sena. I would certainly not advise the return of the Maharaja, but if he does come back, he should be accompanied by a force of our troops sufficient to overawe all opposition; but even then I believe the Jubaraj and Senapatti would fight, in preference to being sent into exile in India, which would be necessary, as after late events the eight brothers could never live peaceably here again altogether.

27. I annex a copy of the letter asked for in paragraph 3 of your letter, and I also return the original representation sent with your letter.

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[Translation.]

The Maharaja of Manipur, greeting, to his Excellency the Senapatti.

I have much to inform my younger brother, the Senapatti. I have no hope of fighting against you, and I have already told you before that I intended to go once to Brindaban, but I am unable to cross the hills on foot, and go to Brindaban; therefore, my brother, be kind, and arrange for your elder brother's (*i.e.*, my) journey to Brindaban; and you must, for our father the late Maharaja's sake, forgive the Sagol Henjaba (*i.e.*, Pucca Sena), who has sinned much against you; and I wish to hear from you that you will do this.

(Signed) Sur Chandra Singh.

1812 *Bhadra Sukla, 9th, Tuesday.*

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Enclosure 6 in No. 3.

From Officiating Secretary to the Government of India to Honourable J. W. Quinton, B.A., C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Assam.

January 24, 1891.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letter, dated the 31stDecember 1890, reporting on the circumstances connected with the departure of the Maharaja of Manipur from that State.

2. It appears that the recent attack upon the Maharaja's palace arose out of the quarrels between two of the Maharaja's brothers, the Senapatti and the Pucca Sena; and although the circumstances which immediately gave rise to the disturbance had more intimate connexion with an apparently unimportant difference between the Maharaja and two younger brothers, the Senapatti took the leading part in the affair as soon as violence was offered by these. The Maharaja and the Pucca Sena took refuge in the Residency, and the Jubaraj alone of the brothers held aloof until he saw which way the dispute would end.

3. These occurrences took place on the night of the 21st September 1890. The Political Agent, Mr. Grimwood, having telegraphed the state of affairs to you, was instructed to defend the Residency, to endeavour to mediate between the brothers, and not to assume the offensive without informing you of the reasons for which he recommended that course, and obtaining orders. He was also told that he could obtain 200 rifles from Kohima if he called for them. The Maharaja spent the next day, the 22nd, in the Residency at Manipur. His brother, the Pucca Sena, appears to have made some show of collecting men for the purpose of attacking the Palace, but neither he nor the Maharaja himself appears to have made any actual attempt to regain their position, nor did they directly apply to the Political Agent to assist them in

doing so. When, moreover, the Political Agent, to prevent the chance of a night alarm, insisted, on the afternoon of the 22nd September, upon many of the Manipuris who thronged the Residency compound, withdrawing from its precincts, the Maharaja began to talk of leaving Manipur and going to Brindaban as a devotee. The Political Agent attempted to dissuade his Highness from this step, and succeeded in inducing him to postpone a decision until the following morning. The Maharaja, however, was determined, and before Mr. Grimwood could, on the morning of the 23rd September, carry out your instructions to endeavour to mediate between the parties, repeated his intention of leaving, and wrote to the Senapatti, saying that he had no hope of fighting against him, that he wished to go to Brindaban, but was unable to cross the hills on foot, and therefore asked the Senapatti to arrange for his journey. Mr. Grimwood took this letter to the Palace, and no longer tried to dissuade the Maharaja. The Senapatti was perfectly satisfied with the proposed arrangement, and with his concurrence the Maharaja left the same evening for Cachar.

4. There is no reason to believe that these events were the result of popular feeling against the Maharaja or of any deep or widespread discontent with his rule. Mr. Grimwood certainly says that the Senapatti is the most popular of all the brothers, but he also says that, as soon as the Maharaja's intention of leaving the country was known, numbers of Manipuris flocked to the Residency to see him, most of them bringing various sums of money to present to him, and "to judge from the way the people wept, one would say the Maharaja was popular and every one seemed sorry at his departure."

5. The Maharaja had no sooner arrived at a place of safety in Cachar than he repented of his precipitate action in leaving the State, and he has since endeavoured to show that he had no intention of abdicating, but that he wrote his letter to the Senapatti as a ruse and in order to get safely to a place where he could obtain your advice and assistance. It is clear, however, that the Maharaja's action was as deliberate as any action could, in his state of terror, be, and if his resignation can be said to have not been intended as a final and permanent abdication of the *gaddi*, it is only in the sense that his mind was at the time so engrossed in the difficulties of the moment that he was incapable of taking account of the effect of his actions upon the future.

6. At the same time, when Mr. Grimwood received your telegram directing him to mediate and assuring him of military assistance from Kohima, the proper course for him to pursue was to have gone to the Senapatti at the Palace, to have ascertained the reason of the disturbances, and to have communicated with you. It would then, in all probability, have become apparent, before the Political Agent had committed himself to assenting to the Maharaja's flight, and thereby admitted the success of the Senapatti's revolt, that the Maharaja was entirely in our hands, and that the Senapatti, a declared traitor in open mutiny, could have been dealt with by us according as circumstances demanded.

7. The Senapatti has* more than once incurred the displeasure of the Government of India on account of the violence of his conduct, and if the Maharaja, in 1888, had not been afraid of his turbulent brother, he would have been banished from the State. The Maharaja, whom we have recognised as the ruler of Manipur, has now been ousted by a cabal in his own family, led by this man, and if the British Government acquiesce in the present state of affairs and recognise the Jubaraj as ruler of Manipur, the Senapatti will wield the real power in the State. The Government of India cannot regard occurrences of this kind with indifference. We have now a stronger interest in Manipur than we had in past years, and the toleration of such disorders may be expected to have a mischievous effect upon the lawless tribes adjoining the State; tribes which we are now engaged in reducing to order.

8. The opinion which the Governor-General in Council has formed from a perusal of the papers in this case is, that we should intervene with a sufficient show of strength to make it understood that we intend to be masters of the situation, that the differences between the Maharaja's brothers must be settled on principles of justice, and for the benefit of good government in Manipur, and that whatever arrangement is come to must have our full sanction.

9. The Governor-General in Council thinks that you should visit Manipur for the avowed purpose of making and, if necessary, enforcing a decision upon the merits of the case. You should, in that case, probably have with you a sufficient force to overawe the conspirators. It is probable that a very small body of troops would be enough, and that sufficient numbers could be taken from Cachar or Kohima.

10. In the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, if you find that the Maharaja would receive a reasonable amount of support from the people of Manipur, he might be reinstated, and promised assistance, in consideration of his implicitly following our instructions. The Senapatti should, in this case, be removed from Manipur and placed in surveillance elsewhere. Indeed, it will probably be desirable that the Senapatti should in

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* Appendices A. and B.

any case be removed, for even if the Maharaja proves hopelessly incompetent, and the Jubaraj is recognised, it would be necessary to remove his disreputable adherents from the State, and to punish the Senapatti for his violent and lawless conduct. I am to request the favour of an early expression of your opinion upon the course which is here suggested.

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Enclosure 7 in No. 3.

From his Highness MAHARAJA SOORACHANDRA SINGH of Manipur to OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Calcutta, February 9, 1891.

Availing myself of the reservation in my letter to you of the 21st November last, with which I forward a copy of my memorial dated the 14th idem, addressed to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, I now desire to place before his Excellency the Viceroy certain additional points bearing on my case which, I think, should be before his Excellency when, in fulfilment of the kind assurance contained in your letter to me dated 11th December last, he takes up my case for decision.

I have received no intimation from you of the receipt by the Government of India of the reports of the Political Agent and the Chief Commissioner of Assam on my memorial, but I feel assured that I shall be given an opportunity of dealing with anything in their reports (if anything there be) likely to prejudice my case with Government. I desire first to deal with the reflections on my character as a ruler which have been made publicly by my enemies in Manipur or at their instigations, and which may, owing to absence of testimony on my side, have received credence with those whose opinion may have weight with you. I allude chiefly to the statements publicly made, that, while ruling my territory, I was a priest-ridden imbecile, neglected my duties and devoted myself to the performance of religious ceremonies and observances, so as to justify my subjects in welcoming the change following on the Palace intrigue and *coup de main* which, assisted by the Political Agent's action, expelled me from my kingdom. These accusations I again deny absolutely.

I was educated in the Sanscrit and the vernacular languages of my country with a very slight knowledge of English. When I attained the age of discretion, I was during the lifetime of my father initiated in the practical work of administration, and subsequently entrusted with responsible State duties, which, as Jubaraj or heir-apparent, I continued to discharge for some 15 years to the entire satisfaction of the people, of my father up to the time of his death in 1884 (when at the age of 34 I succeeded him), and of the Political Agents who, as far as I am aware, always spoke well of me.

I had the honour very recently of an interview with his Excellency the Viceroy to whose judgment and in whose hands I leave the charge of imbecility. Sir Charles Elliott, the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, formerly Chief Commissioner of Assam, knew me at Manipur, and I would ask that his opinion of Manipur affairs and my rule there be obtained.

Colonel Sir James Johnstone was for several years Political Agent at Manipur, both while I was Jubaraj and Maharaja. He is more familiar with my career and Manipur affairs than any other Political Agent. He, like many others, knows well the antecedents of the Senapatti Koiring. I would beg that his testimony be obtained, if it is not already plain on his official reports and diaries, as to the character of my opponents. If his judgment is against me I have nothing more to say.

My great blunder, as is now evident, was my lenient and friendly treatment of the Senapatti and his brother Kula Dhaja, the usurpers. I treated them as my own brothers in spite of much provocation, and entrusted them with important posts which they have used to oust me from my kingdom.

The Senapatti, the author of the rebellion, is a man whom Colonel Sir James Johnstone, so long as he was at Manipur, never allowed into his bungalow, and Colonel Johnstone openly declared that if ever misfortunes befell Manipur the Senapatti would be their author, as has now been the case.

I do not desire to enter into the reason for the Senapatti's influence with Mr. Grimwood, whose action at the time of the rebellion I have already dealt with, but to that influence in great measure I attribute my exile.

I now hear that my opponents had grave cause for complaint against me. Were any complaints made to the Agent while I was at Manipur? If so, why was I not asked to explain them? If not, with what show of reason are they now brought forward except as an attempt to justify the rebellion? As regards my being priest-ridden, if

such an accusation has actually been made against me, can any instance be shown of my having allowed myself to be ruled by a priest in State matters? The fact is that we are a superior class and caste of Hindus next to the Brahmins, and our religion requires us to respect good and learned Brahmin Pundits, of whom, on account of our isolated situation, there are very few in Manipur.

The only Pundit Brahmin who can claim to exercise any influence over us and to whom we render the highest respect is our family Guru or Spiritual Guide, who resides in the District of Murshidabad, in Bengal, and visits Manipur once in three or four years, seldom remaining in our capital more than two months.

I have stated (para. 14th of my memorial) that my people would rejoice at my return, and that my army is faithful to me. I am prepared to put this to the test in any way his Excellency may direct. Were I not assured by conviction and by a great mass of evidence now in possession (and which I am prepared to lay confidentially before you) dating from soon after the time of my departure till now, of the good-will and respect of my people and of the most influential men among them, I should not trouble his Excellency to consider my claim to return to my dominions.

No one can deny that there was universal regret and lamentation among all classes from the time when I left Manipur until I crossed the frontier. I cannot for obvious reasons allude save in general terms to the assurances of support I have received since my departure from many quarters. Until I return I must be careful to do nothing to endanger the safety of my friends, but I desire an interview in order that I may discuss this point with you, and, if possible, with the Chief Commissioner on his arrival in Calcutta.

If I cannot then satisfy you, I would ask permission to proceed, under any conditions you may impose, to Jherighat, which is the boundary between British territory and the Manipur State, with a personal guard to protect me while on the way there, and with a qualified British officer to judge whether my reception would be such as to justify my being reinstated, and by his opinion I would agree to be bound.

If that suggestion cannot be entertained will Government send to Manipur a special officer, not prejudiced like Mr. Grimwood, by recent events and by his own action, to make inquiries through private and confidential channels as to the feelings of the people and of the leading men of the army and the State. They obviously could not express their real opinions in public while the present regime is in power, as in the event of my not returning, they, their families, and property, would be at the mercy of the usurper.

I trouble you with this further statement because I hear the Chief Commissioner is expected in Calcutta, and I earnestly beg that I may have an opportunity of establishing my case and of satisfying his Excellency the Viceroy and the Commissioner and yourself that my statements are true. It is a matter of life and death to me, my case is being watched with interest by Native Chiefs as well as by my people to see whether the paramount power will allow a successful conspiracy to deprive a people of its Prince, and without any expression of disapproval, permit its responsible agent to aid that conspiracy by disarming the followers of the ruling Prince, instead of calling upon the rebels to lay down their arms and not dare to disturb by force the possession of a Prince who ruled, recognised and protected by the British Government.

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Enclosure 8 in No. 3.

From the Hon. Mr. J. W. QUINTON, C.S.I., to W. J. CUNINGHAM, Esq.

Yacht "Sonamukhi," February 9, 1891.

Your official letter, dated 24th January, reached me on the 2nd instant at Udalguri in the Darrang district, where I had no materials with me to enable me to consider it fully. I have since then thought over the subject very carefully, and, before sending up officially the expression of opinion which I am directed to submit, I write demi-officially on certain points of the case, as to which I am somewhat uncertain whether they have been left open questions still undecided or not.

The restoration of the Maharaja.—I am still doubtful whether the principles of justice call for this step, and I am certain that it would not be for the benefit of good government in Manipur. In your 5th paragraph the Government of India express the opinion that the Maharaja's action in resigning was as deliberate as any action could in his state of terror be. As to the state of terror, he was no doubt very much disturbed and had reason to be so, but the Political Agent assured him all along of his personal

safety, and he had no reason to doubt that this assurance would be scrupulously fulfilled, while, on the other hand, he took part of a day and a whole night to think over his determination, and adhered to it, although he knew the Political Agent was about to endeavour to compose the quarrel. He wrote the letter to the Senapatti announcing his resolution, and only on his arrival at Lakhimpur 12 days afterwards intimated that he had changed his opinion. It should be remembered that he was accompanied by three of his brothers, the eldest of whom, Pucca Sena, had the strongest interest in persuading him to withdraw from the position he had taken up. The principles of justice scarcely seem to call for our allowing the Maharaja to change his mind in this way in a matter of such serious importance.

Again there is nothing in the character or previous conduct of the Maharaja which warrants the conclusion that his restoration would be for the benefit of good government in Manipur. In FitzPatrick's demi-official letter to Durand of 23rd May 1888, he is described as a miserably weak man, and up to the present time, see Grimwood's description of him in paragraph 2 of the letter forwarded with mine, dated the 9th October last, he has not altered for the better. In 1888 his conduct in regard to the punishment of the Senapatti exhibited the greatest vacillation, and ended in his disregarding the strongly expressed advice of my predecessor, and brought on him the grave rebuke addressed to him in the kharita referred to in your official letter, dated the 21st October 1888. Had the Maharaja then shown ordinary firmness and acted on, instead of rejecting, our advices, the present state of things would probably not have come about. Again, so lately as August last, I was obliged to recommend that the Government of India should negative what seemed to me a singularly ill-judged request of the Maharaja's, viz., to allow the return to Manipur of the Bara Chauba, a pretender to his throne, who had only a few years ago been in insurrection against him, and lastly his conduct in the present crisis exhibited lamentable weakness and affords no assurance that, if restored, he would be other than what he has hitherto been, a tool in the hands of others. His restoration would simply mean that the authority of the State would be wielded by Pucca Sena, for whom no one has a good word to say (see Political Agent's diary, 23rd September),* and the two other brothers now with the Maharaja instead of by the Jubaraj and the Senapatti. This is not a state of things likely to lead to strong government, or to anything but a renewal of the quarrels and confusion from which we have just emerged. The Jubaraj is the recognised heir to the throne; the Senapatti is his next brother, and they will not lightly forego their claims in favour of younger brothers. The present Government has now been in existence for nearly six months and is conducted with tranquillity. It has shown itself in various matters amenable to the advice of the Political Agent, and has, as already reported, met the views of the Government of India in regard to the Manipur levy. The only manifestation of feeling against it is that described in the annexed extract from the Political Agent's diary of the 20th December, which was of the most trifling nature, and I was assured by Mr. Grimwood, who met me at Kohima last month, that there was no feeling whatever shown in favour of the return of the Maharaja, and that the present government was universally accepted. I have inquired further by telegram on this point, and will let you know should things now be otherwise. The punishment of the Senapatti is not in my mind in any way dependent on the Maharaja's restoration. An inquiry into his conduct and his punishment to the satisfaction of the Government of India can be made a condition precedent to the recognition of the Jubaraj, and, unless it is intended to exclude him permanently from the succession, his recognition as Jubaraj, in the event of the present Jubaraj becoming Maharaja, should be made to depend on his obedience and good conduct. I am making arrangements for a visit to Manipur next month in view of the Government of India determining that the question of the return of the Maharaja should be re-opened, but, if I am right in supposing that the point is one on which I am asked for an opinion, I would strongly advise against it. The question is one, as I said before, in which the people of the State have little interest, and is after all a mere family dispute; and a visit from the Chief Commissioner, and inquiries such as those suggested must have the effect of unsettling men's minds and disturbing the tranquillity which now prevails without affording any better grounds than we now have for coming to a conclusion on the matter to be inquired into.

*P.S.*—I hope to be in Calcutta on the 11th or 12th.

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* Extract annexed.

*Extract from the Diary of the Political Agent, Manipur, for the week ending the 27th September* 1890.

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During the afternoon the Residency was crowded with Manipuris who came to see the Maharaja, most of them bringing money to give him. To judge from the way they cried and from the crowd on the road outside, the Maharaja seems to be popular enough, but no one has a good word to say for the Pucca Sena. * * * * *

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*Extract from the Diary of the Political Agent, Manipur, for week ending the 20th December* 1890.

16*th December.*—The Senapatti and Tangal General came in the morning. They informed me that a conspiracy against the Regent had been detected a few days ago. It seems to have been a very trifling affair. One Kaitiba Subadar and three Rajkumars (descendents of former Raja) appear to have collected about 30 or 40 persons, but they only had one gun and a sword amongst them. The conspiracy in fact had hardly commenced when the Darbar heard of it and arrested the people. It does not seem to have been in any way connected with the ex-Maharaja. Some of the people were punished by a flogging of 10 stripes each, and the four ringleaders are under arrest. I told the Senapatti the whole thing was a trifling matter, and that the ringleaders ought not to be punished severely.

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Enclosure 9 in No. 3.

From the Hon. Mr. J. W. QUINTON, C.S.I., to W. J. CUNINGHAM, Esq.

Calcutta, February 19, 1891.

You ask my opinion on a settlement of the Manipur case based on the restoration of the Maharaja and deportation of the Jubaraj and Senapatti, the exclusion of the latter from the succession, and the detention of Pucca Sena if I think it necessary with reference to the question of good administration in Manipur, without constant interference, and of our maintaining an effectively dominant position whenever British interests require anything of the State.

As regards the first of these two points, I stated in my letter of the 9th of February the reasons against the restoration, based on the weakness of the Maharaja's character as shown by his conduct since his accession, and would refer you to what I then wrote. Since the death of Maharaja Chandra Kirti Singh in 1886, the powers of the State have been divided between his surviving sons or some of them, the Maharaja being merely *primus inter pares.* There are now seven sons besides the Maharaja. He was accompanied on his retirement to India by the Pucca Sena, his third surviving brother, and two younger brothers, Samu Hanjaba and Gopal Sena. The eldest brother, the Jubaraj, now Regent at Manipur, is supported there by the Senapatti who comes next to him, and two younger brothers who made the attack on the Palace, Doolaioi Hanjaba and Zillah Singh. The Maharaja proved himself unable to keep the peace between these two parties, and latterly openly espoused the cause of Pucca Sena against that of the Senapatti Several attempts, previous to that which gave rise to this correspondence, have been made to upset the Maharaja's rule since his accession, two of Bara Chuba in 1886, which were finally suppressed only by the employment of the Cachar Frontier Police under a British officer. These were followed by two attempts in 1887; one three months after the Maharajah's accession, headed by the Wang Khairakpa, who was shot through the head while making a rush at the Maharaja's private residence, the other of Jogendra Singh heading a party of exiles from Manipur, which also called for the employment of military police from Cachar and British troops from Manipur.

The Maharaja left the State under circumstances which have been fully reported on; the administration of the State has been carried on by what I may call the opposition headed by the heir-apparent for the past six months, and the restoration of the Maharaja and his adherents means the expulsion of the present *de facto* rulers who have hitherto given no cause of complaint to us, or, so far as I can ascertain, to their subjects. Looking to the antecedents of the parties, there is every reason to expect that attempts to upset the Maharaja's Government, such as those I have described in 1886 and 1887,

will ensue. The Jubaraj is the heir-apparent, and will have on his side numerous partisans who look to his future accession, and the Senapatti, the most popular of the brothers, the present head of the army, a man of bold and turbulent character, may be expected when driven to desperation, if he does not openly resist, to use his utmost efforts to stir up disaffection and rebellion. As pointed out in my official letter dated 30th December last, this will involve a reconsideration of the arrangements made for garrisoning Manipur last year, and bring about occasion for constant interference. A force of 100 rifles, the Political Agent's present escort (a portion of which is employed on guarding stores in the abandoned cantonment of Langthabal), is obviously inadequate to put down all attempts at insurrection and protect the Political Agent and British subjects and property from popular disturbances, and less help than formerly can be expected from Cachar, as the head-quarters of the military police, now quartered there, will shortly be transferred to the Lushai Hills. Constant interference will be no less necessary in the internal affairs of the country; the weakness of the Maharaja, already dwelt upon, will leave him a ready tool in the hands of the people around him, who have no direct responsibility for the consequences of their advice, and the Political Agent cannot allow abuses of authority, which at present might be held not to give grounds for interference, to be indulged in by a ruler set up and maintained by ourselves. Under the circumstances described, I do not think that good administration can be secured without constant interference.

As to maintaining an effectively dominant position whenever British interests require anything of the State, such a position should, I consider, be maintained whatever be the decision regarding the restoration, and it appears to me that it will be more effectively asserted by our refusing to accept the withdrawal of his abdication by the Maharaja, and by recognizing the succession of the Jubaraj on conditions to be made by ourselves, one of which should be an inquiry into the conduct of the Senapatti and his punishment to the satisfaction of the Government of India, than by again setting up a Chief who has proved unable to maintain himself and shown such weakness that nothing but embarrassments are to be expected from his restoration. In either case we can insist on what conditions we please, but in the case of the Maharaja we have no ground for assurance that such conditions can be fulfilled, and we have the certainty that the increase of the British force at Manipur is necessary for his support, while, in the case of the Jubraj, we have no reason at present to suppose that such an increase is called for, and he will feel that his position must depend on his good conduct and compliance with our wishes.

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Enclosure 10 in No. 3.

From Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

February 21, 1891.

Since you received my letter, dated the 24th January, the Governor-General in Council has had an opportunity of conferring with you in person upon the affairs of Manipur, and you have expressed your opinion in two letters, dated the 9th and 19th February. These letters will for convenience be treated officially and brought upon the records of the Government of India. The Government of India have received also a further representation* from his Highness the Maharaja, a copy of which is forwarded for your information.

2. The present state of affairs in Manipur may be shortly described as follows:—Dissension among the Maharaja's brothers, and particularly between the Senapatti and Pucca Sena, brought about a demonstration against his Highness which, though it was begun by two younger brothers, was led by the Senapatti. This hostile movement resulted in the Maharaja resigning the gaddi and leaving the State; and the representative of the British Government failed to induce the Maharaja to reconsider his determination. The Jubaraj, who is the next brother to the Maharaja and has been acknowledged as his Highness's heir, although he had held aloof from either side during the commotion at the Palace and the events of the following day, and had, in your belief, probably no previous knowledge of the intended revolt, threw in his lot with the Senapatti as soon as the Maharaja withdrew from Manipur. He has been temporarily, and pending a decision on the case by the Government of India, acknowledged by you as Regent.

3. It is evident that the Jubaraj owes his present position rather to the successful issue of his brother's insurrection than to the authority of the British Government, and

* Dated the 9th February 1891.

that, while the Senapatti remains in Manipur unpunished for his treachery against his eldest brother, the Maharaja, the real power in the State will be in the Senapatti's hands. This is not a state of affairs which the Government of India can view with indifference, nor would it be to the credit of the British power any more than to the interests of the people of Manipur itself that the Governor-General in Council should acquiesce in such a settlement of the case.

4. As I have already, in my letter above cited, informed you, the Governor-General in Council considers that it will be desirable that the Senapatti should be removed from Manipur and punished for his lawless conduct. I am to inquire where you would recommend that he should be interned, and what steps you consider necessary for carrying out his removal without affording him the chance, which his position as head of the Manipur forces might possibly give him, of making any forcible opposition.

5. The Governor-General in Council entertained no doubt of the necessity for excluding both the Senapatti and Pucca Sena from the Manipur State. It was not, however, so clear whether the Jubaraj should be placed in the gaddi, or whether the Maharaja should be restored. You do not hesitate to recommend the former. The Maharaja is described as a miserably weak man, and you recall his vacillation in 1888, when he disregarded the advice which was given to him and failed to punish the Senapatti, thereby, as his Highness acknowledges in his letter of the 9th February, bringing upon himself his present misfortunes. You anticipate that the Maharaja's restoration would involve the necessity of strengthening the garrison at Manipur, and give rise to frequent occasions for interference in support of the ruler, as well as in the internal affairs of the State.

6. It has already been intimated to you that, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, whatever arrangement is come to in the affairs of the Manipur State must be brought about with the full sanction of the British Government. His Excellency in Council accepts your opinion that it will be to the advantage of Manipur and to the furtherance of British interests to recognise the Jubaraj rather than restore the Maharaja. His Highness's action in resigning and forsaking his State leaves the Government of India at liberty to select the form of government which appears to give the greatest promise for the future, provided that such government is not based upon the successful issue of the Senapatti's revolt.

7. In the opinion of the Government of India, it is advisable that you should visit Manipur and make known on the spot the decision which the Governor-General in Council desires you to enforce. You should take with you a sufficient force even though opposition may not be expected, and you should report for the orders of the Government of India, the conditions which you propose to attach to the recognition as Maharaja of Manipur of the present Jubaraj.

8. There are several matters of detail to which, in conclusion, I am directed to invite your attention, and as to the disposal of which I am to request your opinion. The amount of restraint to be placed on the Senapatti and the allowance to be made for his maintenance; the allowances for the Maharaja and those brothers who will stay with him; and the place of his Highness's future residence. You should also report whether the younger brothers, Doolairoi, Hanjaba, and Zillah Singh, who began the disturbances on the 21st September last, ought to be sent away from Manipur, or may be permitted to remain, and whether the three brothers who are now in Calcutta with the Maharaja will voluntarily stay with him, or whether it will be necessary to keep them in British India as political detenus.

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## No. 4.

## THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA to the SECRETARY OF STATE.

Simla, April 8, 1891.

WE have the honour to address your Lordship regarding recent occurrences in Manipur.

2. Your Lordship was informed, in our despatch dated the 4th March last, of our views regarding the affairs of that State. Briefly, we had decided that the Jubaraj,* then acting as Regent, should be recognised as successor to his brother the Maharaja, who had abdicated, and that the Senapatti or Commander-in-Chief should be removed

* On the resignation of the late Maharaja in September last, the Jubraj or heir apparent assumed the title of Maharajah. The Government of India designate him as Regent in this correspondence. His next brother, the Senapati, at the same time assumed the title of Jubraj or heir apparent and is so called by writers from Assam and Manipur. The Government of India designate him throughout the correspondence as Senapati.

from Manipur. Mr. Quinton, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, who had already made arrangements to visit Manipur at an early date, was informed that it was advisable that he should make known on the spot the decision which had been arrived at. In order to enforce it, he was authorised to take with him a sufficient escort, even though he might have no reason to expect opposition. He accordingly arranged to take 400 rifles of the 42nd and 44th Gurkha regiments. There were already in or near Manipur 100 rifles of the 43rd Gurkhas.

3. On the 18th of March, Mr. Quinton reported that he expected to reach Manipur on the 22nd. He proposed* to call upon the Regent and others in authority to meet him on arrival. It was then his intention to announce the decision of Government, to arrest the Senapatti, and to inform him that the length of his exile would depend on his conduct and the tranquility of the country. These proposals were approved. On the 21st March the ex-Maharaja, who has been in Calcutta since his abdication, was informed that the Government of India had decided to recognise his brother, the Jubaraj. On the afternoon of the 22nd March, the Chief Commissioner telegraphed from Manipur requesting us not to make any announcement to the ex-Maharaja until he reported further, but his message was received too late.

4. After that date no news of the Chief Commissioner was received by the Government of India until the 28th, when rumours reached us of a serious outbreak in Manipur. Since then your Lordship has been kept fully informed by telegram of the course of affairs.

5. It appears from various reports which have reached us that Mr. Quinton arrived in Manipur on the 22nd March, and called a Darbar, which the Senapatti did not attend. The Chief Commissioner thereupon declined to receive the Regent. In the afternoon, Mr. Grimwood, the Political Agent in Manipur, had an interview with the Regent in the Palace, but apparently without result, for on the following day the Senapatti again failed to attend the Darbar. Mr. Grimwood then had another interview with the Regent. What passed at this interview is not known; but the Chief Commissioner decided to arrest the Senapatti in his palace, and, at dawn on the 24th, Colonel Skene, commanding the Chief Commissioner's escort, entered the Palace enclosure, which is very extensive, with a force of 250 men. He found four Manipuri guns and 6,000 men in position, and a serious engagement ensued. Lieutenant Brackenbury of the 44th Ghurkhas, and one native officer and 20 men were wounded; and about four o'clock in the afternoon, being unable to make any impression, our troops withdrew from the Palace to the Residency, which seems meanwhile to have been attacked. Soon afterwards the enemy brought guns to bear on the building, and it was shelled for three hours. At eight o'clock an armistice was arranged, and Mr. Quinton, Colonel Skene, Mr. Grimwood, Lieutenant Simpson of the 43rd Gurkhas, and Mr. Cossins, Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, went half-way to the Palace to meet the Regent. They seem to have had no escort, and being defenceless, they were treacherously surrounded and made prisoners. A bugler who accompanied them was the only man of the party to escape.

6. At midnight the enemy's guns again opened on the Residency at a distance of 150 yards. Their fire was very effective, and the building was dismantled By two o'clock in the morning the position had become untenable; and ammunition running short, the officers in the Residency decided upon a retreat towards Cachar. This was effected in spite of some opposition, and on the morning of the 26th the retiring troops, who were without ammunition or food, fell in with a detachment under Lieutenant Cowley, which had been sent forward from Silchar. About 280 rifles were then with their officers. Lieutenant Brackenbury had died of his wounds just before the Residency was evacuated.

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* The full text of the proposals and reply as received through subsequent telegrams is as follows:—Quinton to Foreign Department, 18th March: "Your letter, 21st ultimo. Expect to reach Manipur on Sunday, with "escort described in my demi-official letter of the 22nd idem. Have communicated with the Political Agent "through Lieutenant Gurdon, whom I sent on in advance. Your paragraph 4, I propose to require the "Regent and Darbar to meet me on arrival, announce the decision of Government, arrest Senapatti, and "inform him that the length of his exile and return depend on his conduct and the tranquillity of the country; "and order the Maharaja to place a gun with the escort during my stay to prevent any disturbance. The "Senapatti to come away with me on the 25th. The officer commanding concurs in this. India, not Assam, "should be the place of his detention, the cost of which will be Rs. 50. Paragraph 7.—Conditions, site, "300 troops, and acceptance by the Maharaja of the advice of the Political Agent. Paragraph 8.—"Maharaja's residence, Brindaban, and allowance, Rs. 100. Pucca Sena must not return to Manipur, and his "detention will cost Rs. 40. The younger brothers may remain in Manipur. If no reply reaches me by "Saturday I will act as above." On 19th, Foreign Secretary replied as follows:—"Your telegram 18th. "Subject to re-consideration if necessary of the amount of the Maharaja's allowance, proposals are approved." —*Ends.*

7. Meanwhile the native officer commanding a post at Langthabal, four or five miles from Manipur, retired upon Tammu with 30 men. On the arrival of this party at Tammu, Lieutenant Grant, who was commanding at that place, asked leave to advance at once upon Manipur. He started on the morning of the 28th with about 80 rifles, and succeeded in getting as far as Thabal, 10 or 12 miles from the capital, where he was surrounded by the enemy. An unavailing attempt was made to recall him when it became clear that his advance was hopeless, and a small force has now been pushed rapidly forward from Tammu in the hope of relieving him, but his position gives cause for anxiety.

8. About 70 fugitives escaped from Manipur by the northern road, and made their way in small parties to Kohima.

9. The occurrence is a very serious one. A force of 500 British troops has been defeated and driven out of Manipur with heavy loss, and the Chief Commissioner and five other English officers* are believed to be in the enemy's hands.

10. As soon as we were informed of what had occurred we caused letters to be sent by native messengers to the Manipur Regent demanding the immediate release of the Chief Commissioner and of all British subjects with him, and warning the Regent that he would be held responsible for their safety. We also took steps to communicate with the Chief Commissioner and to obtain all possible information about him. Hitherto we have received no answer from the Regent or from Mr. Quinton.

11. Your Lordship has already been informed by telegram of the measures taken to rescue the prisoners and to re-establish British supremacy in Manipur. It will be sufficient here to say that preparations are being made for an advance upon Manipur from Kohima, Silchar, and Tammu, and that some troops have already been pushed forward on all three lines.

12. It is expected that the force from Tammu under General Graham will reach Manipur about the 20th instant, before either of the forces from Assam can arrive in strength. Under these circumstances we have given General Graham political as well as military authority. We have appointed to be Chief Political Officer under his orders Mr. McCabe of the Assam Commission, who has special knowledge of the Manipuris and neighbouring tribes. Mr. McCabe will enter Manipur territory with the force from Silchar, and will join General Graham as soon as he can safely do so.

13. General Graham has been informed that the objects of his expedition are to release the prisoners, to re-assert the political supremacy of the British Government, and to enforce the unconditional submission of the Darbar. He has been told that he should advance to Thabal, or some other point at about the same distance from Manipur, and that he should at this stage endeavour to obtain the release of the prisoners, before precipitating a collision which might endanger their safety. If the Manipur Darbar try to stop him short of Thabal by threats of injury to the prisoners he will refuse to discontinue his advance, and will warn the Darbar that in case any harm is done to our officers none of those concerned must expect any mercy at our hands. If the Darbar try to make conditions about the release of the prisoners, General Graham has been authorised to promise immunity from the punishment of death or transportation beyond seas, in the case of any persons to whom he may consider it desirable to give such a pledge, provided that they have not been guilty of actual murder. If possible he will avoid making any other promise of importance without reference to the Government of India, and he has been warned that the Government of India must on no account be committed without sanction to any pledge regarding future political arrangements in the State.

14. On this point we will address your Lordship hereafter. In the meantime we trust that the measures which we have taken will result in the speedy release of the prisoners and the restoration of order in Manipur.

We have, &c.
(Signed) LANSDOWNE.
F. S. ROBERTS.
G. CHESNEY.

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* Besides those mentioned in paragraph 5, Mr. Melville of the Telegraph Department is missing.

Enclosure 1 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From FOREIGN DEPUTY, CALCUTTA, to ASSAM, SHILLONG.

March 28, 1891

Rumour here of serious outbreak in Manipur. Have you any information? I shall keep office open here for your reply.

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Enclosure 2 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From FOREIGN DEPUTY, CALCUTTA, to PRIVATE SECRETARY, GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

March 28, 1891.

Rumour here coming by way of Burma of serious outbreak in Manipur. Very vague. Disturbances said to have occurred at places so far apart as Kohima and Tammu. Chief Commissioner's tents said to have been burnt, and fighting to have lasted two days. Quinton ought to have 400 Gurkhas with him, so it seems unlikely he can be in serious danger. Wire to Manipur is reported cut. I have wired to Shillong for information, and Lord Frankfort has wired General Officers, Burma, and Assam. I will remain here for the present.

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Enclosure 3 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From ASSAM, SHILLONG, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

March 28, 1891.

Following telegram received from Deputy Commissioner, Kohima, dated 28th March:—*Message begins.* Naga fugitives from Manipur report severe fighting and at least one British officer killed. Fighting took place in Manipur town. Eighty rifles under Grant left Tammu for Manipur to-day. If disaster really has happened in Manipur, reinforcements will be necessary here as we cannot spare more than 200 men from here, and if the Manipuris have been able to cope successfully with Chief's large force, it appears to me to be useless to send small force without guns against them. I shall as I wired proceed to-morrow to Mao with Captain MacIntyre. Large number of armed Kukis are said to be assembled in Manipur; rumour puts down their numbers at several thousands. *Message ends.* Mao is on borders of Naga hills and Manipur territory. General Officer Commanding approves of Deputy Commissioner marching with Commandant and 200 military police towards Manipur to ascertain what has happened. This has accordingly been approved, Deputy Commissioner being at the same time instructed not to run unnecessary risk. Chief Commissioner had 470 Gurkhas of 42nd and 44th regiments with him. He arrived Manipur 22nd. Telegraphic communication between Manipur and Kohima and Manipur and Tammu interrupted since 24th. Last telegram from Chief Commissioner was dated 23rd. General Collett is here, and I shall do nothing without consultation with him. Repeating this telegram to Private Secretary to Viceroy.

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Enclosure 4 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Burma, Mandalay, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

March 29, 1891.

Lieutenant Grant, commanding at Tammu, wired 27th:—*Begins.* Jemadar. Commanding Langthabal escort, 4 miles from Manipur, reports Manipuris Nagas and Kukis attacked Chief Commissioner's escort in Manipur on night 23rd, and fighting went on, 24th and 25th. He was cut off from Manipur and his barracks burnt. Two

sepoys escaping from Manipur to his post reported whole escort cut up, but does not know for certain if the Europeans were killed or not. He brought his men down here, fighting all the way. I can reach Manipur on 29th if I start to-night with 50 my men and 30 Gurkhas. The Chief Commissioner. Resident and wife, and officers may be holding out. *Ends.* Orders were sent as follows to General Officer Commanding, Myingyan :—Lieutenant Grant with every available man including Gurkhas to march for Manipur at once without transport if it cannot be got. Tammu to be reinforced from Tukloung, and latter from Kalemyo, and 100 rifles should follow Grant as soon as possible. *Ends.* Lieutenant Grant's party of 80 rifles started early morning of 28th. To-day General Officer Commanding, Assam, wires: *Begins.* Naga fugitives have arrived at Kohima, and from their statements it appears certain that disaster has taken place at Manipur. Chief Commissioner's escort is said to have been routed, and Chief Commissioner and other officers are prisoners in hands of enemy. Lieutenant Grant should be recalled. He can do no good. *Ends.* Orders have been sent to try and recall Lieutenant Grant, and following further arrangements ordered. Whole of 12th Burma to concentrate as rapidly as possible at Tammu. The Wing of 2–4th Gurkhas and two guns at Fort White to wait at Kalemyo for orders; if any British troops required, I will move the 60th Rifles up from Thayetmyo. Chief Commissioner, Burma, has not yet asked for any forward moment on Manipur, but if he does I shall report to army proposed action.

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Enclosure 5 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

FROM ASSAM, SHILLONG, to FOREIGN, CALCUTTA.

March 29, 1891.

Following message received from Deputy Commissioner, Kohima, dated 29th, 10.15 a.m. :—*Message begins.* Kaviraj Thappa Naik, 44th Regiment, and Bazbir Rana, 42nd, arrived here to-day from Manipur. News of disaster at Manipur confirmed. The whole force with Chief is dispersed. They fought until all ammunition was exhausted; some have fled to Tammu, some to Cachar, only two men have reached here. No news of British officers with force. Am afraid that all Europeans are killed or prisoners. Am just starting for Mao. The fight took place on 24th and lasted all day. An expedition in force absolutely necessary to subdue Manipur. Guns absolutely necessary. Brackenbury and Subadar Hemachand are known to be killed. This telegram is drawn up in consultation with Officer Commanding Kohima. Please show to General. Orders are urgently requested. Present strength report Kohima regiment and military police is only 450, including 120 recruits. Fugitives report one thousand men collected at Mao. The force with Chief only took 40 rounds from here, and received another 30 rounds at Manipur. After ammunition was expended, men were told to save themselves. Manipuris reported to have six cannons. No reason to doubt truth of the report of disaster as detailed above. Fugitives have brought their arms with them. *Message ends.* I am instructing Deputy Commissioner, Kohima, not to proceed beyond touch of Kohima, and to take all possible measures in communicating with military for defence of Kohima. General Officer Commanding is in communication with Commander-in-Chief regarding measures to be taken for strengthening Naga hills and Cachar frontiers, and has ordered all available men to strengthen Kohima.

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Enclosure 6 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

FROM ASSAM, SHILLONG, to DEPUTY SECRETARY, FOREIGN, Simla.

March 30, 1891.

Your telegram this morning. No further news about Manipur affairs since my telegram of yesterday.

Enclosure 7 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From ASSAM, SHILLONG, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

March 31, 1891.

Following message, dated 30th, 10-17 p.m., received this morning from Assistant Commissioner, Kohima:—*Message begins.* Sixteen sepoys arrived to-day from Manipur report Chief Commissioner, Colonel Skene, Grimwood, Simpson prisoners with Raja. Lugard, Calvert probably wounded. Mrs. Grimwood fled towards Cachar. Fate of others unknown. All well here. Force from Mao not yet returned. They burnt three villages there. *Message ends.* No news from Silchar or Tammu.

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Enclosure 8 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From FOREIGN, SIMLA, to BURMA.

March 31, 1891.

Can you attach a good officer to do political work under Graham? If possible he should have special knowledge of Manipur country. He should get up to Tammu as soon as he can even in advance of force. Have you any means of communicating with Quinton.

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Enclosure 9 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From FOREIGN, SIMLA, to ASSAM, SHILLONG.

March 31, 1891.

Where is McCabe? From what point could he most conveniently communicate with Manipur if ordered to do so? What other officer have you who is specially suited for dealings with Manipuris and neighbouring tribes?

Have you any means of communicating with Quinton?

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Enclosure 10 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From FOREIGN, SIMLA, to BENGAL, POLITICAL.

March 31, 1891.

Is there any one among followers of Manipur Maharaja in Calcutta who would be useful to assist General Commanding Tammu force in dealings with Manipuris? If so, send him off to Political Secretary, Rangoon. Orders will follow. Force will advance from Tammu in ten or twelve days. Do not send Maharaja's brother, and do not put us under any obligation to Maharaja, or allow him to form any expectations on this account.

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Enclosure 11 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From FOREIGN, SIMLA, to BURMA AND ASSAM.

March 31, 1891.

Please endeavour to have following message conveyed to Manipur Regent:—*Begins.* Government of India have been informed that Chief Commissioner has been treacherously attacked and is now forcibly detained in Manipur. If this is true, the Government of India demand his immediate release and that of all British subjects with him. You will be held responsible for their safety. You are requested to deliver

the accompanying letter to the Chief Commissioner, and you are informed that the Government of India is despatching troops to restore order. *Ends.* Your letter to Chief Commissioner should say troops are being prepared at Silchar, Kohima, and Tammu, and will advance as soon as possible. Do not add anything which could give Manipuris undesirable information unless you can write in safe cypher. This telegram has been repeated to Assam and Burma.

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Enclosure 12 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From VICEROY, SIMLA, to SECRETARY OF STATE, LONDON.

April 1, 1891.

Have conferred with Commander-in-Chief. Troops will advance on Manipur from Kohima, Silchar, and Tammu. Those advancing from latter place should reach Manipur about 18th, others will take longer.

The civil officers with the Chief Commissioner were Mr. Cossins, Assistant Secretary, Lieutenants Gurdon and Woods, Assistant Commissioners, Mr. Grimwood, Political Agent, and Mrs Grimwood. Also possibly Mr. Melville, Superintendent, Telegraphs. Military officers, Captain Boileau and Lieutenant Brackenbury, 44th Gurkhas, Colonel Skene, Captain Butcher, Lieutenants Lugard and Chatterton, and Dr. Calvert of 42nd Gurkhas, and Lieutenant Simpson of 43rd Gurkhas. Mrs. Grimwood with Boileau and Gurdon are reported to have escaped in direction of Cachar.

Quinton, Skene, Grimwood, and Simpson reported by fugitives to be prisoners.

I have no present apprehensions for Quinton's safety. We are endeavouring to open communications with Manipur through Burma and Assam.

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Enclosure 13 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From FOREIGN, SIMLA, to ASSAM, SHILLONG.

April 1, 1891.

Can you make out how attack at Manipur began? Were troops altogether, and where were they when firing began?

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Enclosure 14 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF TELEGRAPHS, BOMBAY, to WORKS, SIMLA.

March 29, 1891.

Regret to have to report that Mr. Melville, Superintendent, Telegraphs, Assam Division, and eight Native subordinates were between Kohima and Manipur when outbreak occurred at latter. Nothing heard of party since 24th. Wire interrupted both sides of Manipur. Am arranging to restore communication directly local authorities consider telegraph parties can move forward.

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Enclosure 15 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From ASSAM, SHILLONG, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

March 31, 1891.

Lieutenant Gurdon wires detail Lakhipur 31st, 7 p.m.:—*Message begins.* Just arrived from Manipur. Following details: On 24th force sent to arrest Jubaraj. Manipuris resisted and general engagement followed. Our side ran short of ammunition and

retreated to Residency, which Manipuris attacked and shelled with their guns. Chief Commissioner asked for terms. He went to meet Jubaraj half-way between Residency and palace, but was treacherously taken prisoner together with Colonel Skene, Grimwood, Cossins, and Simpson. Manipuris then recommenced attack. At 2 a.m. 25th obliged to retreat. Could not defend Treasury or Residency owing to ammunition running short. Fought our way across the hills until we fortunately met Cowley's detachment, with whom we have arrived in safety. With me Boileau, Butcher, Woods, Lugard, Calvert, Mrs. Grimwood, and Cowley's detachment. Treasury reported to have been looted and Residency burnt. Langthabal detachment cut up. Melville reported captured. Am sending full report. *Message ends.* Melville is Superintendent, Telegraphs.

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Enclosure 16 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From ASSAM, SHILLONG, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

March 31, 1891.

Deputy Commissioner, Kohima, wires, dated camp near Mao, 31st, 9.50 a.m.:— *Message begins.* Occupied Mao this morning after sharp skirmish. No casualties. Force consisted of 150 military police under MacIntyre. The Manipuri force estimated by fugitive sepoys, who saw them bolting, at 250. Have burnt Mao thana and two Naga villages concerned in killing or attempting to kill fugitive sepoys, and returned to Khuzama, two miles from Mao. Military police behaved excellently, and were anxious to proceed to Mailifan. 30 fugitives of 43rd and 44th regiments have now come in. It appears that in addition to Brackenbury killed, Lugard and Calvert both wounded. Some officers together with main body of survivors said to have fled towards Cachar. Chief with Grimwood, Skene, and one or two others stated to have given themselves up to Manipuris and are probably prisoners. Am of opinion that action to-day at Mao has arrested any possible danger of attack on Kohima. *Message ends.* No news Silchar about fugitives. Deputy Commissioner, Cachar, telegraphs that a spirit of unrest is apparent amongst Manipuris of that district.

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Enclosure 17 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From FOREIGN, SIMLA, to ASSAM, SHILLONG.

April 1, 1891.

Please ascertain from Gurdon and report whether Quinton had announced before the outbreak took place that the Jubaraj was to be recognised as Raja. Gurdon is reported in your telegram of 31st as saying that Quinton was proceeding to arrest Jubaraj when he was attacked. Is this correct, or was he proceeding to arrest Senapatti? Can you say what is actual loss of escort?

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Enclosure 18 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From SECRETARY TO CHIEF COMMISSIONER, ASSAM, SHILLONG, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, SIMLA.

April 1, 1891.

Your two telegrams of last night received. McCabe is at Silchar and could most conveniently communicate with Manipur from that place. Only officers specially suited for dealings with Manipuris and neighbouring tribes are Major Maxwell, Deputy Commissioner, Cachar, and Mr. David, Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills: also possibly Mr. Needham, Assistant Political Officer, Sadiya; but I would not recommend removal of Mr. Needham from Sadiya under present circumstances.

We have no means of communicating with Mr. Quinton; but are doing through Deputy Commissioners, Naga Hills and Cachar, everything that can be done to ensure the delivery of your message to Regent and letter to Chief Commissioner. I am instructing McCabe to remain at Silchar pending further orders. He is very anxious to go to Manipur, and reports all well in Lushais.

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Enclosure 19 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From FOREIGN, SIMLA, to ASSAM, SHILLONG.

April 1, 1891.

Your telegram to-day. McCabe should remain in Silchar, where he will probably be required to act as Political Officer with the Silchar force and to carry on communications with Manipur. What does he mean by saying he is very anxious to go to Manipur? Has he any suggestions to make for release of captives or generally with regard to existing situation?

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Enclosure 20 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From CHIEF COMMISSIONER, BURMA, RANGOON, to FOREIGN. SIMLA.

April 1, 1891.

As regards communication with Quinton, Rawlings might be asked to send from Tammu by separate messenger a duplicate of the letter which he is sending to Quinton through Manipur Regent. Duplicate to be, if possible, delivered to Quinton direct. Messenger to be paid 100 rupees in advance, and to be promised 200 more if he brings back acknowledgment from Quinton. Rawlings to be authorised to offer up to double above rewards if necessary. Please wire if this is approved.

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Enclosure 21 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From the SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, ASSAM, SHILLONG, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, SIMLA.

April 1, 1891.

Deputy Commissioner, Kohima, telegraphs:—*Message begins.* I wish to apply for post of civil officer with the force if one is appointed. Effect of destroying Mao has been very great. All Manipuri thanas up to Kharong are known to be abandoned. All Manipuri Naga villages near Mao have come into Khuzama with presents. Am making inquiries as to Manipur Naga villages implicated in killing fugitives. Khonoma have volunteered to go as spies to try and ascertain condition of British officers captured. Have made all arrangements for transport for troops expeditionary force. *Message ends.*

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Enclosure 22 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, ASSAM, to QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL IN INDIA.

April 1, 1891.

Following telegram from Captain Boileau, 44th, dated Lakhipur, 1st *instant*:—*Begins.* Political negotiations have failed, Jubaraj's palace attacked dawn 24th. We lost Brackenbury killed, 1 subadar, 20 wounded. Inner palace fortified with four guns. Grimwood estimated 6,000 armed Manipuris. Attacking force withdrawn 4 p.m. Guns then placed within 150 yards of Residency, which was shelled from 5 to 8 p.m. Truce made 8 p.m. Chief Commissioner, Colonel Skene, and others made prisoners through treachery. At midnight Manipuris re-opened fire on Residency and compound became untenable. It having been decided by all during evening that evacuation inevitable carried it out about 2 a.m., on 25th. Marched across hills, opposition at every "thana;" met by Cowley and 43rd 10 a.m., 26th, who gave us every help.

42nd Regiment casualties Colonel Skene prisoner, Lieutenant Lugard slightly wounded, 11 sepoys wounded, 95 rifles (men) missing, 108 present. 43rd Regiment, Simpson prisoner, 2 native officers, one bugler, 66 rifles missing, including Langthabal detachment, 2 sepoys killed, 35 rifles present. 44th Regiment, Brackenbury killed, one subadar, 2 havildars, 10 sepoys killed, 9 sepoys wounded, 62 rifles missing, 144 present. Officers present, Captain Butcher, Chatterton, Lugard, Woods, Calvert, Gurdon, Mrs Grimwood. *Ends.*

A subadar and 30 men reached Tammu and 30 to 40 fugitives Kohima, so these must be deducted from above numbers given as missing. More fugitives expected to come in, and 300 rifles under an officer sent out to meet and help them.

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Enclosure 23 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From the CHIEF SECRETARY IN BURMA, RANGOON, to the FOREIGN SECRETARY, SIMLA.

April 1, 1891.

Your telegrams yesterday. Chief Commissioner away; returns Friday. We have Rawlings, Extra Assistant Commissioner at Tammu. He has been directed to send letters if possible as directed by you to Regent and Quinton and to wire action taken. Chief Commissioner will probably send Soppitt to Manipur. He has been warned to be ready to start at short notice.

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Enclosure 24 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

(Received April 2, 1891.)

From the SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, ASSAM, SHILLONG, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

Deputy Commissioner, Cachar, telegraphs:—*Message begins.* The following news correct. On 24th, political negotiations having failed, Chief Commissioner decided to capture Jubaraj in Palace. Skene got 250 men into Palace, where there were four guns in position and 6,000 men. Serious engagement ensued; he lost Brackenbury and 21 sepoys wounded. Attack then made on Residency, and our troops withdrawn from Palace. Residency held until 8 p.m. when armistice arranged, and Chief, Skene, Grimwood, Simpson, Cossins, and a bugler went half-way to Palace to meet Maharaja. They were pushed into gate of post, only bugler escaping. The party in Residency waited patiently until midnight, when suddenly guns played on Residency at 150 yards with great effect; one shell struck stables, killing all the horses; the shells dismantled the Residency building. At 2 a.m. the officers and men evacuated the Residency building, and retreated in some disorder, being short of ammunition. Brackenbury died from severe wounds just before Residency was evacuated. Lugard is slightly wounded. All rest well. Retiring all day 25th, the party met Cowley's detachment 10 a.m. 26th, which was saving of party, as there was no food or ammunition. The retreat here continued in good order with little interruption to Jhirighat. A few wounded brought with party, but over 200 men are killed or missing. Cowley's detachment had Martinis; the Chief's escort Sniders. The causes of disaster are the Maharaja using big guns; the Chief's escort having only 40 rounds per man, and no surplus food; the Chief, Skene, and Grimwood, officers of experience, being captured, and Manipuri forces being too numerous and too well armed. Melville of the Telegraph left Manipur for Kohima 23rd, being carried by Nagas. A short way out he was taken to Palace and made a prisoner. Langthabal detachment, 30 men, all killed; also small detachment first march between Manipur and Kohima. Result, Brackenbury killed, over 200 men killed or missing. Chief, Grimwood, Cossins, Simpson, Skene, Melville captured, Gurdon, Boileau, Butcher, Chatterton, Lugard, Woods, Calvert, Mrs. Grimwood, Cowley, Williams and Coleman in Lakhipur with 600 men and followers, including 273 men and followers of Cowley's detachment. Wounded doing well. *Message ends.* Earlier news from Tammu seems to show that statement about Langthabal guard having been destroyed is incorrect.

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Enclosure 25 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From SECRETARY, CHIEF COMMISSIONER, ASSAM, SHILLONG, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

April 2, 1891.

I think that you should see the following messages from Gurdon:—

*First message begins.* Regarding further details Manipur disturbance. Could have held on longer had ammunition not failed owing to 43rd having Martini rifles and Chief's escort of 42nd and 44th being armed with Sniders. We left Residency at 2 a.m. on 25th, seven officers and Mrs. Grimwood with about 200 sepoys. Were attacked at 3 a.m,, but fought through. Attacked again at 1 p.m, near Bishanpur by strong force. Our party got divided, but rejoined again 10 a.m. on 26th, when we met Cowley's detachment, having had another engagement at 9 a.m. near Limatac. *Ends.*

*Second message begins.* In continuation my telegram. I met Cowley's force on 26th, and asked combined military officers if they could attempt rescue of Chief Commissioner. They said it was impossible owing to absence of ammunition and food. *Message Ends.*

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Enclosure 26 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From the SECRETARY TO CHIEF COMMISSIONER, ASSAM, SHILLONG, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

April 2, 1891.

The message to Regent and letter to Chief Commissioner ordered in your telegram of 31st have been despatched both from Kohima and Silchar. Deputy Commissioner, Silchar, reports that they will reach Manipur on 5th April.

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Enclosure 27 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From the CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BURMA, RANGOON, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, SIMLA.

April 2, 1891.

Rawlings telegraphs from Tammu 1st:—*Begins.* Messenger just obtained, start early to-morrow, promised Rs. 400 if he gets letter through sharp. Previous messenger sent to recall Grant returned this morning unsuccessful Reports Grant was at Waitauk in Manipur on 30th March and surrounded by enemy. Messenger could not even reach Pallel. Was afraid of Kaungsoi or Zati Chins.

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Enclosure 28 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From the SECRETARY, CHIEF COMMISSIONER, ASSAM, SHILLONG, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

April 2, 1891.

I asked Lieutenant Gurdon to report the opinion of fugitives regarding safety of captives. His reply is at follows:—*Begins.* We all think very probably Chief Commissioner and other captives alive. Manipuris will not kill them, thinking they will perhaps get easier terms afterwards. *Ends.*

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Enclosure 29 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM

From FOREIGN, SIMLA, to the CHIEF SECRETARY, BURMA, RANGOON.

April 2, 1891.

Your telegram of 1st. Please authorise frontier officers to give any reasonable reward for delivery of letter to Quinton. Letter should inform him that troops are collecting at Silchar, Kohima, and Tammu, and that an advance will be made as soon as possible. He should alse be informed of contents of letter to Regent.

If letter to Regent has not yet gone, the enclosure to Quinton should also contain statement of what has been written to Regent.

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Enclosure 30 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From ASSAM, SHILLONG, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, SIMLA.

April 2, 1881.

Your telegram of 1st April. Following message from Deputy Commissioner, Silchar, dated 2nd April :—*Message begins.* Chief Commissioner arriving 22nd called a Darbar. Only Regent appearing, Chief declined to receive him. In afternoon Grimwood had an interview with Regent in palace. Next day the Senapatti again not appearing Grimwood had further interview, and probably intimated that, unless Regent surrendered his brother, the Senapatti, India would not recognise him as Maharaja, and that Chief would use force to arrest Senapati. Before dawn 24th, Skene deputed 250 men to arrest Senapatti, when action commenced. I gather that Regent is a tool in hands of Senapatti, and that the latter carried out capture of officer and attack. *Number of escort killed or missing* cannot be accurately given, but estimated number 200. *Message ends.* This answers your questions so far as they can be answered under present circumstances.

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Enclosure 31 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From ASSAM, SHILLONG, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

April 2, 1891.

Your telegram, dated 1st April. McCabe in reply to call for suggestions telegraphs to-day as follows :—*Message begins.* My opinion, first point, is to open up regular communication with Manipur Darbar ; this can be done through Kohima by utilizing known go-betweens who are well received at Manipur. You might send Babu Jadab Chandra, Tashildar at Kohima, with Dubashes, Cava and Vatakre. Meanwhile let Gurdon go back sharp to Golaghat and send up all available stores to Kohima, whence they should be pushed on to Mao as an advanced base held in force. Kukis could be utilised in procuring information from Henema outpost through Manipur. If Hindustani regiments are coming, I suggest their relieving Assam regiments, as Hindustanis in the hills are useless, and the mortality in the rains will be great. *Message ends.* Deputy Commissioner, Silchar, reports, " opinion here is that Senapatti, " who is real ruler in Manipur, will not injure Chief or officers, but will keep them in " order to secure easy terms from India. My own opinion is that when he finds troops " nearing capital, he will deliver up Chief and officers and run to the hills for safety. " He is friendly disposed towards Grimwood. Three spies sent out 27th, meeting 43rd " near Barak returned. Two others should be near Manipur." Lieutenant Gurdon was ordered yesterday to proceed to Golaghat to rejoin his appointment as sub-divisional officer there. McCabe's suggestions as to political action in the Naga Hills could be easily adopted by the Deputy Commissioner of that district.

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Enclosure 32 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From CHIEF SECRETARY, BURMA, RANGOON, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

April 3, 1891.

Rawlings telegraphs from Tammu, 2nd:—*Begins*. Eight Kahaw Shan and Tabeyin Yeu villagers just arrived from Manipur. Report they reached Manipur from Assam on 28th March, leaving Manipur for Tammu on 30th. In Manipur were told by Lower Burman named Shwe Yauk, resident of Manipur, that Chief Commissioner, seven British officers, and telegraph master were killed on day of outbreak. At Metebon Thana, on 27th they saw the hands cut off British officers killed hiding in jungle by Chins. Also heard four British officers had escaped to Lakhipur, and that about 150 British subjects, including sepoys, were prisoners in hands of enemy. Also report that on 31st Grant had attacked and driven Manipur troops out of Taopan, supposed to be Thabal; but larger body with cannons were waiting at Laloran on Lillim, 4 miles from Manipur. *Ends*. Obscure passage at Metebon Thana, &c., is being repeated.

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Enclosure 33 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From FOREIGN, SIMLA, to ASSAM, SHILLONG.

April 3, 1891.

Your telegram of 2nd. What does McCabe mean about going to Manipur? Does he think he can do so except with large force? The Tammu troops should reach Manipur about 15th or a little later. It is very desirable that he should get into touch with Graham by that time if he can safely do so.

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Enclosure 34 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From BENGAL, CALCUTTA, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

April 3, 1891.

Two good men start for Rangoon to-morrow. Letter follows giving full particulars.

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Enclosure 35 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From CHIEF SECRETARY, BURMA, RANGOON, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

April 3, 1891.

Following received from Rawlings, dated Tammu, 3rd:—*Begins*. Manipur messenger just arrived from Grant with following letter, dated south of Thabal, 31st March:—*Begins*. Arrived Thabal 8 a.m. 31st after fighting all the way. Captured a mud fort here from 800 to 1,000 men after severe fight. We seem to have the whole Manipur army against us, and only 10 miles from capital. Send with relieving force, ammunition both Snider for us and Martini for Gurkhas. I give no details as this may fall into the enemy's hands, but give your imagination full play. Send guns. Enemy one mile off. By all accounts I am the sole representative of the paramount power in this country. Enemy are using Martinis and have rifled cannon and shells. *Ends*. Messenger is prisoner captured by Grant, who holds other prisoners as hostages for safe delivery letter. Presgrave has wired Burma for orders. *Ends*.

Enclosure 36 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From CHIEF SECRETARY, BURMA, RANGOON, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

April 3, 1891.

General Stewart has ordered Captain Presgrave to proceed from Tammu with all available men to relief of Grant. Reinforcements are being pressed up to Tammu.

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Enclosure 37 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From VICEROY, SIMLA, to SECRETARY OF STATE.

April 3, 1891.

The fugitives from Manipur are of opinion that captives will be kept with a view to obtaining easier terms.

Steps have been taken to demand their surrender, and communicate with Chief Commissioner by despatching letters from Kohima, Silchar, and Tammu. Letters should reach Manipur on 5th. Spies have also been sent to collect information as to captives.

We are concerting further measures with McCabe, who has a special knowledge of Manipur, and who will be employed as Political Officer on Cachar side. He shares opinion that captives will not be injured and may possibly be surrendered. He says disposition of Senapatti to Grimwood is friendly.

Detachment under Grant, which was despatched from Tammu on first receipt of news on 27th, was reported to have been surrounded at Waitank in Manipur on 30th, the messenger sent to recall him having failed to reach him. A later account stated that Grant had driven Ma[illegible] out of Thabal on 31st, but was confronted by a larger body with guns.

Chatterton is with others near Silchar safe. Melville a captive in Manipur. Lugard's wound very slight.

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Enclosure 38 in No. 4.

[DEMI-OFFICIAL.]

From SIR JOHN EDGAR, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., to SIR H. M. DURAND, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

April 3, 1891.

I have succeeded in getting hold of two men whom I think likely to be useful in the Manipur expedition, and who will not in any way compromise us as regards the ex-Maharaja. Their names are Mani Lal Dey and Thubal.

Mani Lal Dey came down with the ex-Maharaja in October last. He was in charge of the Foujdari work under the Raj, and he says he knows the country, the people, and the language thoroughly. He was employed under Colonel Mowbray Thompson and also under Sir J. Johnstone, and recently he accompanied Mr. Grimwood on an expedition into the interior. His father was a Bengali, his mother a Manipuri, and he has spent his whole life in Manipur. He seems an intelligent man. He speaks Hindustani fluently and knows a little English.

He has put in a written application asking for service under the British Government, and has agreed in writing to accept Rs. 100 a month as salary.

Thubal is a Manipuri and cannot talk Hindustani. He is the son of a subadar and knows all the country well. He might be useful in showing the best routes. He will accept service on Rs. 25 per mensen.

These two men will start to-morrow, and I have written to the Political Secretary fully explaining about them. I hope they will turn out well.

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Enclosure 39 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From FOREIGN, SIMLA, to ASSAM, SHILLONG.

April 4, 1891.

If there is no reason against it, Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills, might try McCabe's proposal for communicating with Manipur Darbar with view to more certain delivery of our letters to Regent and Quinton. But he should be very careful not to commit Government of India to anything like friendly overtures. The object of a deputation would be to deliver warning already conveyed and communicate with Quinton. Deputy Commissioner will, of course, do all he can to obtain information through spies.

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Enclosure 40 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BURMA, RANGOON, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, SIMLA.

April 4, 1891.

Fresh messengers sent off yesterday from Tammu with letter for delivery if possible to Quinton direct.

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Enclosure 41 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From SECRETARY TO CHIEF COMMISSIONER, ASSAM, SHILLONG, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, SIMLA.

April 4, 1891.

Your telegram of to-day. I have telegraphed to Deputy Commissioner, Kohima, as follows:—*Message begins.* Foreign Department wish you, unless you see any objection, to try the following plan suggested by McCabe, that is to endeavour to communicate with Manipur Darbar by sending in Babu Jadab Chandra, Tahsildar, with Dabashes, Cava and Vatakre, with view to more certain delivery of letters to Regent and Quinton. Foreign Department wish you to be most careful not to commit Government of India to anything like friendly overtures, but to understand that the object is to deliver warning already conveyed and communicated with Mr. Quinton. You can of course wire to McCabe, who is at Silchar, if you want further information. *Message ends.* We know that Deputy Commissioners, Kohima and Silchar, are both doing all they can to obtain information through spies.

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Enclosure 42 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

April 4, 1891.

My telegram 3rd. Following is substance of message received at Tammu from Grant:—*Begins.* He is holding mud fort which he captured from the enemy at Thabal, ten miles south of Manipur. He is now threatened by large and well-armed Manipuri force with artillery, and asks urgently for relief and supplies of ammunition. *Ends.* Officer commanding, Tammu, has been told to push on rapidly small relieving force, and Tammu is being reinforced. Colonel Browne with three hundred rifles has been ordered to advance at once to point half-way between Silchar and Manipur. We expect main body from Tammu to be near Manipur between 15th and 16th, and force from Silchar not much later.

Enclosure 43 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From ASSAM, SHILLONG, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

April 4, 1891.

Your telegram of yesterday was repeated to McCabe. His reply as follows:—*Begins.* See my telegram of 2nd instant, recommending sending of Babu Jadab Chandra and Dubashes, Cava and Vatakre to open communication with Manipur Darbar. Advise closing this prior to assuming offensive operations so as to minimize risk to captives. Kohima is base to advance from as, with arrangement, we can get all the Manipur Naga villages on our side, and secure our communication with Kohima, obtaining at the same time local coolie carriage if necessary. I volunteer to go ahead with messengers. *Ends.* Am repeating McCabe's message to General Collett.

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Enclosure 44 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From CHIEF SECRETARY, BURMA, RANGOON, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

April 5, 1891.

Telegraph interrupted between Tammu and Kendat; will be repaired soon as possible. Soppitt, Deputy Commissioner, Shwebo, has been ordered to Tammu as civil officer with Graham's force.

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Enclosure 45 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From ASSAM, SHILLONG, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

April 5, 1891.

Following message from Maxwell, Deputy Commissioner, Silchar:—*Message begins.* Confidential. I greatly fear for Chief and party, unless advance into Manipur from three sides is managed judiciously. Would recommend quiet though steady advance from Tammu, Kohima, and Silchar. All columns to reach twenty miles from Manipur capital on appointed date, then halt until negotiations are entered into with Regent by Chief Political Officer. This responsibility is very great, but I venture to take message from India to the palace, and to open negotiations with Regent with view to secure release Chief's party. It is idle to suppose we can rush place in time to rescue captives. They will surely be killed. The three forces should be very strong and march slowly, so that Regent should know resistance is hopeless. Please excuse my mentioning that I rescued the Aka captives, and with God's help will do so here if Government approves plan. *Message ends.* I have repeated this message to General Collett.

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Enclosure 46 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From ASSAM, SHILLONG, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

April 5, 1891.

Please see my message of yesterday. Following message received from Deputy Commissioner, Kohima:—*Message begins.* I prefer waiting a few days before taking fresh steps to communicate with Regent. Government of India letter must have reached Manipur by now unless my messengers have been cut up on road; on no account would I, unless I am certain that such a mission would be successful, risk the life of Jadab Chandra by sending him to Manipur at the present time. If Mr. Quinton is alive, the best way of saving him is by display of force so overwhelming that Manipuris will see that resistance is hopeless. Will communicate my views on subject to General Collett. *Message ends.* The views expressed in this message appear to me to be sound.

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Enclosure 47 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, BURMA, RANGOON, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

April 5, 1891.

Presgrave wires from Tammu, 4th, 7 a m.:—*Begins.* Left morning 4th to try to help Grant in retiring, taking ammunition and two days' rations for his party, 70 coolies, no kit of any kind. Manipuri prisoner messenger left 8 p.m. with A.A.G. Myingyan 2862 to return to Grant, no other messenger being available. *Ends.* No. 2862 was an order to Grant to retire first favorable opportunity. Repeat Ooty and military, foreign Adjutant-General, and Quarter-Master-General, Simla.

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Enclosure 48 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From VICEROY, SIMLA, to SECRETARY OF STATE.

April 6, 1891.

Telegraphic communication between Kendat and Tammu interrupted. Cause not known. Steps being taken to re-open line.

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Enclosure 49 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From FOREIGN, SIMLA, to GENERAL GRAHAM, MYINGYAN.

April 6, 1891.

The Adjutant-General has informed you that you will have political as well as military authority during expedition to Manipur. Viceroy wishes me to inform you that McCabe, who is now in Silchar, has been appointed Chief Political Officer; he will enter Manipur with force from Silchar, and will join as soon as he can safely do so. Please help him. When he has joined you, he will be under your orders. McCabe is an officer specially qualified to give advice, and you will no doubt attach due importance to his views. It is understood that you have received orders to advance as far as Thabal, or some point about same distance from Manipur, and that you will at this stage endeavour to obtain release of prisoners before precipitating a collision which might imperil their safety. I am to issue following general instructions for your guidance in political matters:—First, if Manipur Darbar try to stop your advance short of Thabal by threat of injury to prisoners, you should reply pointing out uselessness of resistance, warning Manipuris that if any harm is done to our officers none of those concerned must expect any mercy at our hands, and refusing to discontinue your advance. If Darbar try to make conditions about release of prisoners, you are authorized to promise immunity from punishment with death or transportation beyond seas to any persons to whom you may consider it desirable to give such a pledge, provided they have not been guilty of actual murder. You should not, if possible, promise anything else of importance without reference to Government of India. Government should on no account be committed without sanction to any pledge regarding future political arrangements in Manipur. If you are in telegraphic communication with India, you will refer all such points to this office. If not, you must use your own discretion regarding best means of obtaining release of prisoners, but in any case let Darbar understand that Government of India are very unlikely to grant any terms whatever beyond guarantee already authorised. You are authorised to incur such expenditure on account of rewards for assistance, or for information, or for other secret service as you may consider desirable. Setting aside release of prisoners, your object is to re-assert political supremacy of British Government and enforce unconditional submission of Darbar. McCabe and Collett will be informed of these instructions.

Enclosure 50 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From FOREIGN, SIMLA, to CHIEF COMMISSIONER, ASSAM, SHILLONG.

April 6, 1891.

Following instructions sent to General Graham to-day :—*Begins* * * * *Ends.* Please inform McCabe. You should make such arrangements as may seem desirable for political work on Kohima side, and should decide as to propriety of sending on Jadab Chandra and Dubashes. Viceroy thinks some risk might be incurred if there is reasonable chance of doing good. Until McCabe joins Graham, he will be under your orders. Maxwell will doubtless have his hands full in Cachar.

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Enclosure 51 in No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From FOREIGN, SIMLA, to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER, BURMA, RANGOON.

April 7, 1891.

Your telegram 3rd April. Have you any explanation of that part of Rawling's message beginning at Metebon Thana.

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No. 5.

## The GOVERNMENT OF INDIA to the SECRETARY OF STATE.

Simla, April 15, 1891.

IN continuation of our despatch, dated the 8th April 1891, we have the honour to enclose a series of papers containing further information about the Manipur outbreak.

2. We fear that there can now be no doubt of the death of Mr. Quinton, Colonel Skene, Mr. Grimwood, Lieutenant Simpson, Mr. Cossins, Mr. Melville, and Signaller O'Brien.

3. We do not desire at this stage to offer any remarks upon the causes and circumstances of this deplorable outrage. A full report will be sent to your Lordship hereafter.

We have, &c.

(Signed) LANSDOWNE.
" F. S. ROBERTS.
" G. CHESNEY.
" P. P. HUTCHINS.
" D. BARBOUR.
" A. E. MILLER.

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Enclosure 1 in No. 5.

TELEGRAM.

From GENERAL GRAHAM, Myingyan, Burma, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

April 7, 1891.

Yours received this day. Instructions thoroughly understood.

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Enclosure 2 in No. 5.

TELEGRAM.

From VICEROY, SIMLA, to SECRETARY OF STATE.

April 7, 1891.

Telegraphic communication between Kendat and Tammu restored.

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Enclosure 3 in No. 5.

TELEGRAM.

From CHIEF SECRETARY, BURMA, RANGOON, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

April 8, 1891.

Rawlings telegraphs Tammu 7th:—*Begins.* Rumoured Chin levies of Manipur Regent have abandoned him. Also that Manipur force sent west having retreated Regent has arrested the General. Report reached me that Regent has ordered Manipuris leaving valley to return Manipur. Have asked police sergeant to inquire into report. Nagas there say among themselves, Regent when defeated, will probably flee Taungthat. *Ends.*

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Enclosure 4 in No. 5.

TELEGRAM.

From CHIEF SECRETARY, BURMA, RANGOON, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

April 8, 1891.

My 2nd and 4th. Rawlins telegraphs Tammu 7th:—*Begins.* Messenger returned having left letter with Manipuris in Kawata frontier village, who undertook to convey (it to) Regent. Says not allowed to proceed and companion forcibly detained Kawata. Disbelieve him. Chinge Maung Tha Dun who took duplicates, not yet returned. *Ends.*

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Enclosure 5 in No. 5.

TELEGRAM.

From GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, SHIKARIGHAT, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

April 8, 1891.

Deputy Commissioner, Kohima, wires:—*Begins.* Messenger sent by me to Manipur has just arrived at Camp Khuzama where there is a Field Telegraph Office. He is bringing letter from Maharaja to Viceroy. He affirms death of Mr. Quinton, Colonel Skene, Grimwood, Cossins, Simpson, Melville, and Signaller O'Brien. Messenger with Maharaja's letter cannot reach this before to-morrow morning, as Khuzama is 20 miles from here. Will wire contents of Maharaja's letter immediately on its receipt. Communication between Gauhati and Golaghat broken, so am unable to wire direct to Shillong or Simla. *Ends.*

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Enclosure 6 in No. 5.

TELEGRAM.

From GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, SHIKARIGHAT, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

April 8, 1891.

Deputy Commissioner, Kohima, wires:—*Begins.* Spy returning from Manipur reports to MacIntyre at Camp Khuzama that there has been fighting on Tammu side; and that our troops have retired with officer killed. He must refer to 80 men who left Tammu under Grant. *Ends.*

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Enclosure 7 in No. 5.

TELEGRAM.

From VICEROY, SIMLA, to SECRETARY OF STATE.

April 8, 1891.

Deputy Commissioner, Kohima, wires 8th:—*Begins.* "Messenger sent by me to "Manipur has just arrived at Camp Khuzama, where there is a Field Telegraph Office. "He is bringing letter from Maharaja to Viceroy. He affirms death of Quinton, Skene, "Grimwood, Cossins, Simpson, Melville, and Signaller O'Brien. Letter cannot reach "here before morning 9th. Shall wire contents on receipt."

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Enclosure 8 in No. 5.

TELEGRAM.

From DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, KOHIMA, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

April 8, 1891.

Message from Manipur Maharaja to you just received:—*Begins.* In reply to your telegram, 1st April, a telegram and letter containing full particulars of the sad occurrence (which) happened here on 24th ultimo, were despatched on 25th idem; copies of which are again despatched. All British subjects and captives were released and sent on to Cachar and Kohima before receipt of your telegram. Russick Lall Koondu, Head Clerk, and the late Manipur Interpreter, are detained here for the performance of Government works. Subjects much alarmed on hearing of troops from Kohima, Silchar, and Tammu. *Message ends.*

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Enclosure 9 in No. 5.

TELEGRAM.

From DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, KOHIMA, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, SIMLA.

April 8, 1891.

Following just received from Manipur from Maharaja:—*Letter begins.* Copy of telegram despatched to his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India on 25th March last from Maharaja of Manipur to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Calcutta, ordinary. In the end of February, Chief Commissioner of Assam asked us through the Political Agent to supply coolies and make arrangements for his visit to Manipur. We complied with the request, offered guard to escort him as usual, but he refused. General Thangal Singh was sent to Mao Thana eight days' march from Manipur to receive Chief Commissioner, and to make arrangements for the large number of escort. My brother Senapatti also sent to Sengmai, 12 miles from the city, to receive him. The Jubaraj met him on the four miles as usual. The Chief Commissioner was received by me at the palace gate on the 22nd March with the usual salute from our fort. Everything passed off quietly. The Chief Commissioner called Darbar the same day, and we all went. I with my brothers, Jubaraj and younger and all other Ministers and officials arrived at the Residency gate just at the appointed hour, 12 noon, but we were detained by the Residency guards at the gate for over one hour on ground that Chief Commissioner had no time. I was very anxious to know your Excellency's order, and stood at the gate for the whole time. My brother Jubaraj felt unwell and left after an hour. On arrival at Residency I noticed that the stairs, Darbar-room, and back grounds were well guarded with troops. This was an unusual thing; former Chief Commissioners never did it. My people were very much alarmed. Still I went in and was again detained at the Residency stairs. I was also detained for an hour in the Darbar-room; but the Chief Commissioner did not see me at all. When I was in the Darbar-room, he demanded, through the Secretary, the attendance of Jubaraj. I immediately sent for him. He was feeling sick still and could not attend. The Chief Commissioner refused to see me, and I left Residency after being there from 12 to 3 without being introduced to Chief Commissioner. All of a sudden my palace was attacked. On early morning of 24th, when we were all asleep, troops entered the palace killing sentries. The troops demolished our temples, sacred idols, killed women and children, set fire to houses, tied children on their hair, and threw them on fire. Still we tried to make peace. At last we lost all control over our men. They provoked at the barbarous acts of the troops, and fought hard for their wives, religion, and children. Fighting lasted till next morning. The result was large number of my subjects killed, British officers including Chief Commissioner and Political Agent, and few troops killed also. Exact number still unknown. Mrs. Grimwood is safe. Next morning I sent one of my Generals to inquire her whereabouts, and to bring her back with all respects, but on inquiry it was found that she had gone to Cachar with some troops. I regret very much for the sad occurrence. All Her Majesty's employés, troops, and subjects surviving are well cared for. I took no aggressive part. This fact can be proved by Her Majesty's subjects, employés, and troops now at Manipur. This disaster has happened only on rash ill-advised acts on the parts of the officers concerned. It is not known to me why such barbarous acts have been committed, and I think that my subjects were justified to fight for cause of their religion, wives, and children. *Message ends.*

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Enclosure 10 in No. 5.

TELEGRAM.

From VICEROY, SIMLA, to SECRETARY OF STATE.

April 8, 1891.

Deputy Commissioner, Kohima, forwards text of letter received from Manipur Regent. It purports to be copy of telegram sent on twenty-fifth March by Regent to Viceroy. Regent begins by describing preparations made in Manipur to receive Chief Commissioner. He says Chief Commissioner called Darbar on arrival, 22nd; that he and all his brothers attended, but were kept waiting for an hour; and that Senapatti being unwell went away. Afterwards Chief Commissioner demanded Senapatti's presence, but he was feeling sick and could not attend. Then Chief Commissioner refused to see Regent, who returned to palace. Manipuris said to have been much alarmed by unusual show of troops at Darbar. Letter omits all reference to what passed on 23rd, and goes on as follows verbatim:—*Begins.* All of a sudden my palace was attacked. On early morning of 24th, when we were all asleep, troops entered the palace killing sentries. The troops demolished our temples, sacred idols, killed women and children, set fire to houses, tied children on their hair, and threw them on fire. Still we tried to make peace. At last we lost all control over our men. They provoked at the barbarous acts of the troops, and fought hard for their wives, religion, and children. Fighting lasted till next morning. The result was large numbers of my subjects killed, British officers including Chief Commissioner and Political Agent, and few troops killed also. Exact number still unknown. I regret very much for the sad occurrence. All Her Majesty's employés, troops, and subjects surviving are well cared for. I took no aggressive part. *This fact* can be proved by Her Majesty's subjects, employés, and troops now at Manipur. *This* disaster has happened only on rash ill-advised acts on the part of the officers concerned. It is not known to me why such barbarous acts have been committed, and I think that my subjects were justified to fight for the cause of their religion, wives, and children. *Ends.*

The Maharaja's account disagrees entirely with evidence of survivors, and it is obviously an attempt to shield himself by complete misrepresentation of facts.

A further letter from Regent brought by same messenger acknowledges receipt of our demand for release of prisoners—see my telegram third—and asserts that, with exception of a clerk and interpreter, all British subjects and captives were released before demand was received. This evidently does not refer to British officers, and I fear there can be no doubt that Quinton, Skene, Grimwood, Cossins, Simpson, and Melville have been murdered.

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Enclosure 11 in No. 5.

TELEGRAM.

From CHIEF SECRETARY, RANGOON, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

April 8, 1891.

Rawlings telegraphs, Tammu, 7th:—*Begins.* 103. All well here. No news yet from Presgrave. Report received that all Chin levies have left Regent and retired Chin Hills. Also that British troops have occupied Lalanton Thana or Seiban Thana in Manipur from Cachar. With exception Kaungsai or Lati tribe, reported that all Chin tribes will welcome overthrow Manipur Native rule. *Ends.*

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Enclosure 12 in No. 5.

TELEGRAM.

From SECRETARY to CHIEF COMMISSIONER, ASSAM, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

April 9, 1891.

Following message, dated 8th, received from General Officer Commanding:—*Message begins.* Telegram dated 8th instant, from Deputy Commissioner, Kohima:—*Begins.* Message from Russick Lall Koondu, Head Clerk, Political Agency, Manipur, dated Manipur, 5th April, to Secretary, Chief Commissioner:—*Begins.* Postal and telegraphic communication being stopped, I could not report full particulars of the sad occurrence

happened here on 24th ultimo. Chief Commissioner, Political Agent, Colonel Skene, Personal Assistant, Lieutenant Gurdon, Lieutenant Simpson, Lieutenant Brackenbury, Mr. Melville, and several Native officers and sepoys are killed in action. Treasure and stores are plundered, and all Government buildings and quarters of British subjects and employés burnt. All captives are released, and sent off to Cachar and Kohima. I and Chundra Singh, late Manipuri interpreter, are detained by Darbar against our will to render assistance to our own Government as well as to the State. Postal communication is now re-opened. Detailed report by post. *Message ends.* Captives were apparently released on 2nd April. *Ends.*

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Enclosure 13 in No. 5.

TELEGRAM

From FOREIGN, SIMLA, to ASSAM, SHILLONG, CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RANGOON.

April 9, 1891.

It is rumoured that persons concerned in murder of our officers contemplate flight to the hills. If you think it likely to be useful you can offer rewards for apprehension and surrender of all such persons, fixing amount with $\frac{\text{Burma}}{\text{Assam}}$.

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Enclosure 14 in No. 5.

TELEGRAM.

From VICEROY, SIMLA, to SECRETARY OF STATE.

April 9, 1891.

General Officer Commanding, Burma, telegraphs to-day that a messenger has arrived at Tammu reporting Grant all well at Thabal.

Burma Government also reports that British troops have occupied Lalanton Thana from Cachar side, this is only 18 miles from Manipur. Irregular troops said to be deserting Regent.

Death of Quinton and those with him confirmed by letter from the head clerk, Manipur Agency, detained by Darbar in Manipur.

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Enclosure 15 in No. 5.

TELEGRAM.

From CHIEF SECRETARY, BURMA, RANGOON, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

April 9, 1891.

Rawlings telegraphs Tammu, 9th :—*Begins.* Chinge Thadun reports reached capital on 5th, and immediately delivered my letter to present Maharaja, supposed to be the Regent. The Maharaja returned written replies on 7th, with which Thadun has just arrived Tammu. Chinge Thadun reports that on the 6th instant Manipuri troops, 3,000 strong, and with one rifled cannon, attacked Grant, who had shut himself into mud fort at Alaungtaung close to Thabal. Manipuris began to attack at 8 o'clock p.m. The attack lasted for three hours, and Manipuris failing to take Grant's position retreated to capital, losing Somabudy Prince and two Generals names unknown, killed, and 10 of their soldiers in the attack. Number of wounded unknown. Grant had no casualties, but two of his transport elephants were struck by enemy's rifle bullets. Manipuris fired their cannon off seven times. This repulse has had demoralising effect on Manipuri army and Chiefs. Chinge Thadun was told by villagers *en route* that they were all prepared to submit to the British force, when it enters Manipur. On 7th instant Chinge Thadun *en route* for Tammu, by showing flag was admitted into Alauntaung fort by Grant, who there lent Thadun and fellow messenger ponies, directing them to deliver quick letters, written by Grant to relieving column. Thadun hurried down, met Presgrave's party one day's march from this. Presgrave having returned from Langaton where he was told Grant's party had been captured. Upon getting Grant's letters, Presgrave started back to assist Grant, taking no rations, but only ammunition urgently required by Grant. Chinge Thadun reports Grant's party living upon grain found in Alaungtaung. Presgrave has sent back to

Tammu thirteen prisoners, namely, one Manipuri Subadar, two Jemadars, two Havildars, and ten sepoys, surprised and captured by his mounted advance guard. Presgrave has asked Officer Commanding for rations. Thadun states the capital is strongly fortified, also its approaches this side, for six miles. Regent's reply follows. *Ends.*

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Enclosure 16 in No. 5.

TELEGRAM.

From GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, BURMA, RANGOON, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

April 9, 1891.

Repeats (No. 15 as above).

Following also from Tammu, Officer Commanding wires :—*Begins.* Camp Lochas, April 8th. Returned from Pallel thinking I had obtained information of Grant's capture. Return to-night to Pallel, as I have just received note from him, dated 7th evening. *Ends.* Grant's letter :—*Begins.* I came here, Alaungtaung near Thabal, on 31st, and had much fighting. On 4th, the enemy fired rifles and cannonon our camp. Our cartridges are running short. Come quick. Enemy very cowardly. *Ends.*

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Enclosure 17 in No. 5.

TELEGRAM.

From OFFICIATING CHIEF COMMISSIONER, ASSAM, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

*April 10, 1891.*

Following received from Deputy Commissioner, Kohima, dated 9th April :—*Begins.* Following are details from vernacular letters addressed to me by Manipur Darbar. Manipuris say that attack was begun by our men and allege following outrages which they say were the reason why Manipuris fired on our sepoys :—*Account begins.* The sepoys killed 11 men guarding the door and entered the Jubaraj's house. Two girls and three boys were shot and two infants were decapitated. Entering the temple, they broke the image with everything appertaining to it. They burnt a viliage close to the palace, and there a Brahmin with an idol and some cows were burned. They tied two small girls together and threw them into the fire and burnt them to death. They cut off the hands and ears of a woman who, though fear, was running away. This woman is still alive. They cut off the hands, feet, and head of a man, killing him with great cruelty. *Account ends.* I have heard from my Manipuri spy that Mr. Quinton and others were killed by the unruly soldiers attached to the Senapatti. My spy says that Kaitemabi has been fortified, but there are no guns either there or at Sengmai. If necessary to send letters to Maharaja can easily arrange to do so. *Ends.*

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Enclosure 18 in No. 5.

TELEGRAM.

From ASSAM, SHILLONG, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

April 10, 1891.

Following message dated 10th April received from General Officer Commanding :—*Begins.* Deputy Commissioner, Kohima, wires :—*Begins.* My Manipuris say that Mr. Quinton and others were killed by the unruly soldiers attached to the Senapatti. *Ends.*

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Enclosure 19 in No. 5.

MEMORANDUM from the ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA, dated April 9, 1891.

The following is forwarded for the information of the Government of India.

TELEGRAM.

From ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA, SIMLA, to OFFICER COMMANDING, AT SILCHAR.

April 9, 1891.

In view of statements of Manipur Maharaja imputing atrocities to our troops as a reason for murder of British officers, each surviving officer who was with the Chief Commissioner's party should draw up a separate and independent statement of all that occurred at Manipur after his arrival. The statement should show the hours at which the several incidents took place (for instance the hour of the Darbar on 23rd); how many and what Chiefs of Manipur attended it; what was the specific object of Colonel Skene's force going to the palace on the following morning; how was his party disposed of when it first arrived at the palace; what party did Lieutenant Brackenbury take; by whom was fighting commenced; how long did Colonel Skene remain in the palace; was his retirement orderly, and was he able to bring away his wounded with him; did the troops commit any excesses; was the Residency attacked while Colonel Skene was at the palace; what were Mr. Quinton's intentions when he went out under a flag of truce; how far had he gone before he was made a prisoner? Each officer to give a detailed account of his own movements from time of leaving Residency until he met Captain Cowley's party. These reports to be drawn up without delay and submitted to the Chief; a careful epitome to be drawn by the senior of the officers who escaped from Manipur, and telegraphed to the Chief without delay. This epitome should give the names of any of the Chief Manipuris who were known to have been prominent in hostility, or in instigating the attack on the troops and Residency and subsequent treacherous capture of British officers.

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Enclosure 20 in No. 5.

TELEGRAM.

From COMMANDING OFFICER, SILCHAR, to ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA.

April 10, 1891.

Silchar, 10th April.—The epitome of Captain Boileau's statement was taken to-day. Only the actual facts known to him personally are reported. The whole object of the march was a profound secret from the military officers, but on the morning of 22nd a detachment of 22 men and the baggage of 100 men and 50 coolies were left at Sengmai, one march from Manipur town, and an officer was warned that after the Darbar that day he would have to return to Sengmai with 80 men. Four miles from Manipur the conspirator Jubaraj met the Chief Commissioner with two regiments. The bridge had been burnt, but Jubaraj was friendly. Troops lined the road into Manipur at 10 o'clock. At 12 a darbar was ordered, to which the Raja and Jubaraj were ordered. The Raja came without Jubaraj, so the Chief Commissioner refused to see him, and he left after waiting three hours. The Manipuris showed alarm at the disposition of our troops about the darbar. The darbar was again ordered for 8 a.m. on the 23rd: Jubaraj to attend. The night of 22nd all was quiet; the Raja's band played at dinner. Jubaraj did not attend the darbar at 8 a.m., on the 23rd, and the darbar was again ordered for 1 o'clock; nobody appeared, but the Manipuri troops marched into the Raja's palace. Captain Boileau learnt that an attack on the Residency was probable and reported this to Colonel Skene, and pickets were placed around on the night of the 23rd, but all was quiet. Colonel Skene called the officers and ordered as follows: Lieutenant Brackenbury with 30, and Captain Butcher with 70 men to march out at dawn to surround Jubaraj's palace, distant half a mile, and seize him; Lieutenant Lugard with 50 men to support. The movement was carried out at 5 a.m. 24th; parties moved to east and west of the palace; firing commenced at 6 a.m. Captain Boileau did not again see Captain Butcher until he marched into Residency at 4 p.m., bringing in his wounded. Lieutenant Brackenbury, mortally wounded, had been sent on a little before and died at night. At 8 a.m. Lieutenant Chatterton with 30 men was sent to seize the Raja's gateway from which men were firing on Residency; he killed two and brought in 17 prisoners. At 10 a.m. Colonel Skene with 80 men joined Captain Butcher and Lieutenant Bracken-

bury's parties who were occupying Jubaraj's palace. At 12 Residency was attacked from the cover of a village to the west, and Captain Boileau went and set fire to it. About 1 o'clock Colonel Skene returned from the Jubaraj's palace and had a consultation with the Chief Commissioner, and Lieutenant Lugard was sent to recall Captain Butcher and Lieutenant Brackenbury. At 4 p.m. all our troops were within the Residency compound manning the walls, and all our wounded had been brought in. The enemy had moved up and manned the loop-holed wall of the palace, distant 60 yards from the Residency, and separated from it by an unfordable moat: there was an incessant fire of about 500 rifles from 4.30 to 7.30 p.m.; two 7-prs. were brought up at 5 p.m., and worked behind embrasures made in the brick wall; shell went right through the Residency; it was impossible to assault on account of the moat, but our men were much protected by the high wall of the Residency, which was attacked on all sides. At 7.30 p.m. Captain Boileau heard one of our bugles sound "cease fire" replied to by the Manipuris sounding "fall in and assemble." He learnt that the Chief Commissioner wanted to send a letter to the Raja; it was sent by prisoners at 8.30 p.m.; answered at 9 p.m. that "unconditional surrender only terms to be granted." Colonel Skene spoke to the officers and men, and Captain Boileau heard him tell the Chief Commissioner that under no circumstances would they surrender; he also heard the Chief Commissioner tell Colonel Skene that the place would not be tenable if fire was re-opened, and there was a discussion about abandoning the Residency. Mr. Grimwood and Lieutenant Simpson went out and carried on a conversation across the moat and returned saying Jubaraj would meet the Chief Commissioner if he would go over to the gateway of the palace. The Chief Commissioner calling Mr. Cossins went back with Grimwood and Simpson to the gateway; Colonel Skene followed them almost immediately. After some time chairs were sent for which Boileau sent by a bugler, but he was sent back as he had a rifle with him. The party remained talking for more than hour, when Boileau went to see the wounded. At 10.30 p.m. he went to the wall and a Manipuri called out to him that the Chief Commissioner had gone into the palace, and would not return; they were going to open fire again. While he was speaking the guns and rifles opened on the Residency. Our men were ready and replied freely, although the Manipuris had approached nearer during the truce, and were actually in the Residency outbuildings. About midnight Chatterton brought Boileau message saying he was wanted at the Residency house; Gurdon, Woods, Butcher, and Mrs. Grimwood were standing on the Residency steps among the sepoys who were firing on the Residency stables, now occupied by the Manipuris. Shells were bursting around; they said place was untenable and the prisoners could not be saved. Boileau asked all the officers and said he would go with the majority, as he could not assume responsibility of sacrificing them all; but he would not leave the wounded behind, and the place must be abandoned in good order; in the meantime he tried to occupy the Residency house, but was shelled out. At 1.30 a.m. Boileau ordered retreat by a gap in the wall; 10 wounded were carried, the men were numbered off, and advance and rear guards were formed. The strength was under 200, besides a large number of followers. The party had constant fights on the road until met by Captain Cowley on 26th. Six boxes of ammunition (all that was left) were brought away. Boileau thinks Jubaraj alone was responsible for the whole affair. The officers state that no cruelty of any kind was practised by us, nor was it possible. Captain Butcher's and Boileau's official reports are in my hand and confirm this epitome of facts in every way. Captain Butcher states that the Manipuris fired on him first, and Captain Boileau states that the Manipuris first fired on the Residency. The Raja was accompanied to the first darbar by his youngest brother and his staff.

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Enclosure 21 in No. 5.

TELEGRAM.

From ACTING CHIEF COMMISSIONER, ASSAM, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

April 11, 1891.

Following telegram from Deputy Commissioner, Kohima:—*Begins.* MacIntyre wires from Khuzama, Williams of Telegraphs, sepoy Kandu Singh, 44th, Bugler Khugandram, arrived, released by darbar. Also a dâk sent by Maharaja which I send by special messenger. Williams reports that strong force under Colonel Howlett, 250 men and 2 guns, took the Manipur fort at Thabal, and that Maharaja then sent

Williams with a letter to Colonel Howlett telling him to leave Manipur territory. He refused, and 3,000 Manipuris were sent the day Williams left against them. Results not known. He states the road from Manipur to here is being blocked by barricades. *Ends.*

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Enclosure 22 in No. 5.

TELEGRAM.

From ASSAM, SHILLONG, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

April 11, 1891.

Your message 9th April. Following message, dated 10th April, received from Burma in reply to enquiry made by me. *Message begins.* Chief Commissioner would propose to offer to hill tribes round Manipur on both sides reward of five thousand rupees for apprehension and surrender of Regent, or Senapatti, and two thousand rupees for minor members of royal family or leading officials implicated in murders. Can you furnish any descriptions which could be embodied in proclamation. These rewards would suffice to tempt hill men. *Message ends.*

On receipt of above message I wired following, dated 11th April, to Deputy Commissioners, Kohima and Silchar:—*Message begins.* Under instructions from Foreign Department please issue proclamations to hill tribes offering reward of rupees five thousand for apprehension and surrender of Regent, or Senapatti, and rupees two thousand for minor members of royal family, or leading officials implicated in murders. Embody in proclamations the best description you can procure of the several individuals. *Message ends.*

I also telegraph to Burma:—*Message begins.* I am instructing Deputy Commissioners, Kohima and Silchar, to issue proclamations in terms of your message. Following are general descriptions of members of royal family and leading officials now at Manipur. Regent's age about 35 years, very stout, dropsical, height about 5 ft. 8 ins., complexion darkish, small moustache. Senapatti's age about 32 years, taller than Regent, stoutish, very strongly built, small moustache and whiskers; one of his two front teeth slightly broken so as to be noticeable. Doolairoi Hanjaba, age about 28 years, stoutish, tall, darkish complexion, very small moustache. Zillah Singh, age about 22 years, short and slight, fair complexion, no moustache. Tangal General, very old, about 80 years of age, fair complexion, short and stoutish; hair quite white, very much bent, right-hand men of Senapatti believed to be Subadar Niranjan Singh, about 35 years of age; Hindustani, late 12th regiment, also a tall thin Jemadar. *Message ends.*

Deputy Commissioner, Kohima, now telegraphs:—*Message begins.* Please ask the Foreign Department whether I can guarantee their lives to the Regent and Senapatti in case they surrender themselves to me, if so, I think a message to this effect should be sent to Manipur, and the persons named in the proclamation be ordered to come in. If nothing results from this message, at least no harm is done by sending it. I shall delay issuing the proclamation until I get an answer to this telegram. *Message ends.*

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Enclosure 23 in No. 5.

TELEGRAM.

From Signaller C. WILLIAMS, Camp Kuzama, to DIRECTOR-GENERAL, SIMLA.

April 11, 1891.

Returned from Manipur after being prisoner of war for nine days, Maharaja ordered me to go to Thabal 13 miles from Manipur to Colonel Howlett to settle dispute. All the wire and posts from Manipur to Pallel towards Tammu, about 28 miles from Manipur, are entirely taken out; same way from Manipur to Myonkong 24 miles towards Kohima all wires and posts down. Elephants being employed to pull the posts down, a lot of posts are half broken from Myonkong to Mao Thana, wires are cut at every two or three miles, and almost all the insulators of the remaining posts have been broken. Insulators are made into powder and thrown about the road. All my camp instrument, furniture, tent, and private property looted by Manipur sepoys. Made a very narrow escape. 100 sepoys were after me. Mr. Melville and Signaller O'Brien were beheaded at Myonkong, their corpses lying on the road headless.

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Enclosure 24 in No. 5.

TELEGRAM.

From MAHARAJA, MANIPUR, CALCUTTA, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, SIMLA.

April 12, 1891.

My regret is inexpressible at what has occurred at Manipur. I and my brothers here are prepared to render every aid in our humble power to the British Government at this trying moment. Our services are entirely at his Excellency's disposal.

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Enclosure 25 in No. 5.

TELEGRAM.

From FOREIGN SECRETARY, SIMLA, to MAHARAJA, MANIPUR.

April 12, 1891.

I have shown Your Highness's telegram to the Viceroy, who desires me to thank you and to say that he has already taken steps to restore order in Manipur and to punish the guilty.

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Enclosnre 26 in No. 5.

TELEGRAM.

From ASSAM, SHILLONG, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

April 12, 1891.

Following message dated 12th received from Deputy Commissioner, Silchar:—*Begins*. Two sepoys 44th, one 42nd, one 43rd, fugitives from Manipur, appeared at 18th camp Barak, on 9th, no news. *Ends*.

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Enclosure 27 in No. 5.

TELEGRAM.

From ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, BURMA, RANGOON, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

April 12th, 1891.

Officer Commanding, Tammu, wires:—*Begins*. Tammu, 11th, 5 a.m. Presgrave writes:—*Begins*. Pallel, 10th April. Arrived Pallel second time 9th morning. Started for Thabal at 2 p.m. Grant got my message of 3rd on 9th and retired from his position. His total loss sepoy Muhammed Hyat, 12th Burma, killed, one havildar 43rd Gurkhas, one sepoy 12th Burma, and one drabi wounded. Enemy's loss at least 50 killed, many wounded. Will arrive Tammu 13th. *Ends*.

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Enclosure 28 in No. 5.

TELEGRAM.

From FOREIGN, SIMLA, to ASSAM SECRETARY, SHILLONG.

April 12, 1891.

Your telegram dated 11th. No guarantee should be given to Regent or Senapatti. If captured they must stand their trial. Is it desirable to offer reward for Tongal General? I am told he is likely to prove well affected. Please avoid use of word "royal" in regard to Maharaja's family.

---

Enclosure 29 in No. 5.

TELEGRAM.

From FOREIGN, SIMLA, to CHIEF COMMISSIONER, BURMA.

April 12, 1891.

No guarantee should be given to Regent or Senapatti. If captured they must stand their trial. Is it desirable to offer reward for Tongal General? I am told he is likely to prove well affected. Please avoid use of word "royal" in regard to Maharaja's family.

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Enclosure 30 in No. 5.

TELEGRAM.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

April 13, 1891.

Grant retired from Thabal 9th, reached Pallel safely 10th, meeting relieving force. He held out splendidly against overwhelming odds ever since 31st. Lost one killed, four wounded.

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Enclosure 31 in No. 5.

TELEGRAM.

From SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, ASSAM, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

April 13, 1891.

It was known here that Tongal General is likely to prove well affected. All his antecedents point to this conclusion, but I thought that he should be included in proclamation, because if brought in he might prove of great use to us.

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Enclosure 32 in No. 5.

TELEGRAM.

From FOREIGN, SIMLA, to ASSAM, SHILLONG.

April 13, 1891.

Your telegram, 13th. No objection.

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Enclosure 33 in No. 5.

TELEGRAM.

From CHIEF SECRETARY, BURMA, RANGOON, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

April 13, 1891.

Chief Commissioner has always understood that Tongal was evil genius of Manipur dynasty, thoroughly disloyal and intriguing. His personal brutalities to women were notorious. Ward knows him well. Chief Commissioner would certainly offer reward for him. Rewards only offered to hill tribes for escaping fugitives.

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Enclosure 34 in No. 5.

TELEGRAM.

From FOREIGN SIMLA, to CHIEF SECRETARY, BURMA, RANGOON.

April 13, 1891.

This is not the view taken in Shillong, but no objection to including Tongal.

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Enclosure 35 in No. 5.

TELEGRAM.

From MAHARAJA OF MANIPUR, KOHIMA, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

April 13, 1891.

Particulars of sad incident already reported. Peace now restored, but one Colonel Howlett from Tammu stationed at 13th mile is doing oppression in the neighbourhood. Troops also coming from Silchar. If they advance, the restored peace will be destroyed. May it please his Excellency to order troops back and appoint Commission for inquiry of the late catastrophe for sake of preserving friendship with this State as heretofore enjoyed from the time of our ancestors.

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Enclosure 36 in No. 5.

TELEGRAM.

From FOREIGN, SIMLA, to GENERAL GRAHAM, TAMMU.

April 13, 1891.

MY telegram 6th. Under altered circumstances I am directed to send you following further instructions :—Please acknowledge receipt.

First.—When, or if possible before, you cross the frontier, you should issue proclamation stating that as the representative of the British Government and its troops have been opposed by the armed forces of the Manipur State, that State has become guilty of open rebellion against Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India. You should say that the authority of the Regent Kula Chandra Dhuja Singh is therefore declared to be at an end, and that until the further pleasure of the British Government is known, you will exercise supreme authority throughout the State.

Second.—You should warn the people against resisting your advance; and should inform them that you are going to Manipur to take possession of the capital, and to punish as they deserve all who have acted as leaders or instigators of the revolt or who have been concerned in the treacherous murder of British subjects.

Third.—You will understand, however, that you are not to inflict the penalty of death upon persons other than those guilty of murder or abetment of murder or of having acted as leaders or instigators of revolt. Indiscriminate punishment of the rank and file would be neither humane nor politic.

Fourth.—Your objects should be after relieving Grant and Presgrave to take Manipur; to re-establish order; and if possible to capture the Regent and others in authority. No terms should be offered to them, and if they make overtures you should refuse to treat on any basis but that of unconditional surrender. Do not hold out any promise or hope of their lives being spared.

Fifth.—When Manipur is in your possession you should disarm troops and city people, and disperse all armed gatherings, and issue a proclamation notifying that all persons thereafter found bearing arms without license in Manipur, or within such limits as you may think proper to prescribe, will be punishable with death.

Sixth.—Also you are as soon as possible to institute an investigation into causes and circumstances of outbreak, including preparations made beforehand.

Seventh.—You will adopt the following procedure for the punishment of offenders. Any persons suspected of murder or abetment of murder or of acting as instigators or leaders of revolt should be placed on their trial before McCabe or Soppitt, to each of whom is hereby delegated the power of passing capital sentences subject to confirmation by you.

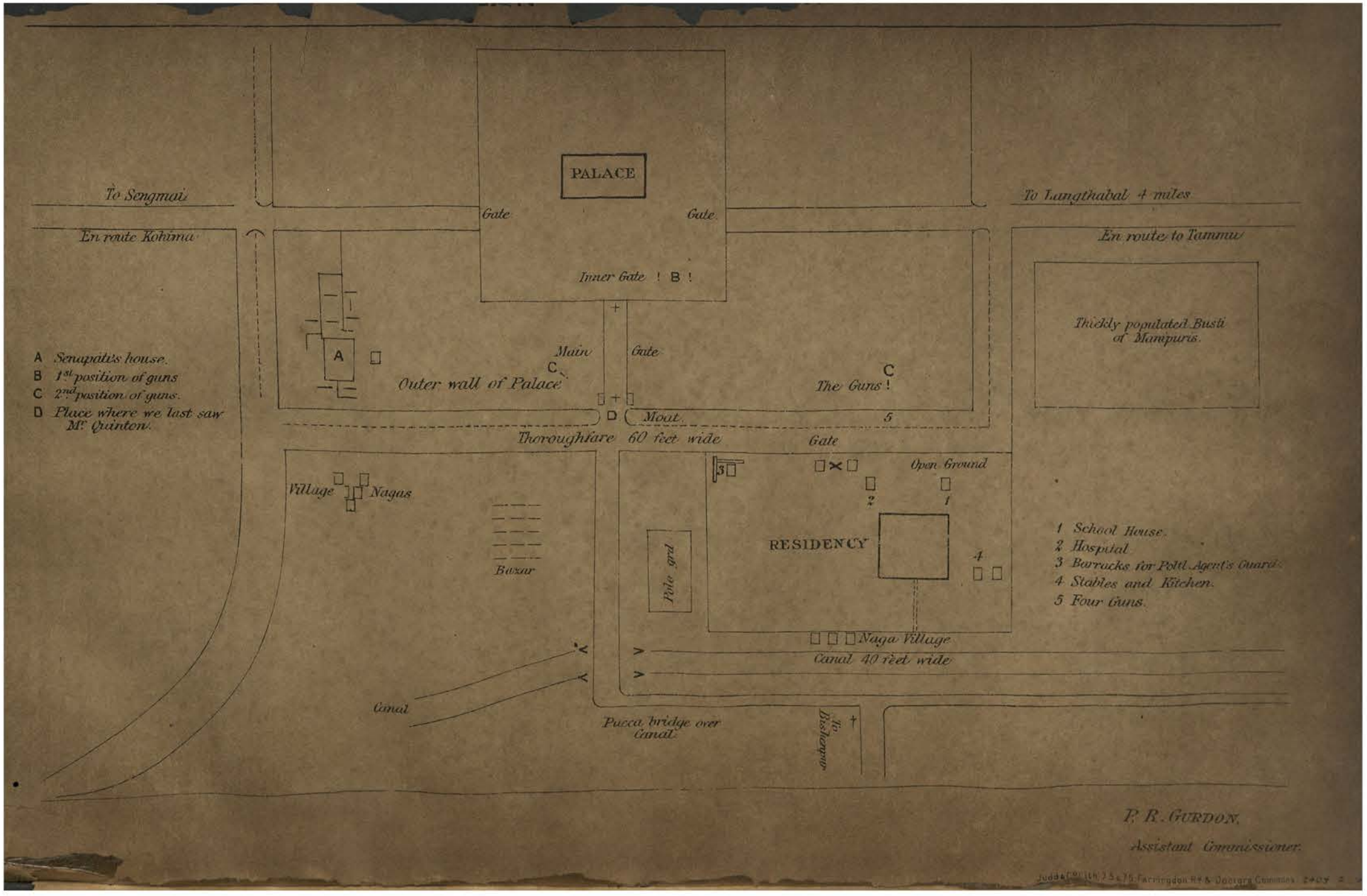
Eighth.—If the Regent or any other member of the ruling family falls into your hands and is suspected of murder or abetment of murder or of having acted as a leader or instigator of revolt, he should be tried by a court consisting of three officers, including at least one Political Officer. Their sentences to be subject to confirmation by the Government of India.

Ninth.—The punishment of convicted offenders should be public and striking, but it should be completed as soon as possible.

Tenth.—Besides punishment inflicted upon individuals, it is right that some penalty should be imposed upon the Manipur people generally, they being generally responsible for the late outrage. The Government of India has this subject under its consideration, and you will perhaps be able to suggest some suitable measure. In order at once to impress upon the people of Manipur the gravity of the offence which the State has committed, the palace buildings or a portion of them might possibly be demolished. You might also obtain some portion of the supplies your force will require by the levy of a fine in kind. But remember that it is not desirable to drive the Manipur people into further resistance, or to make them more difficult to deal with hereafter. Let any penalty imposed be just and deliberate, and take care that, when punishment is being inflicted, the strictest discipline is maintained. If the palace buildings are demolished take care that any sacred objects are as far as possible respected.

Eleventh.—You should bear in mind that throughout these instructions the expression "Manipur people" is not intended to refer merely to the inhabitants of the Manipur valley, but also to the inhabitants of the adjoining hill tracts acknowledging the supremacy of Manipur.

Twelfth.—You should endeavour to ascertain what has been done with the bodies of our murdered officers, and other British subjects, and should see that they are treated with all possible respect. Also you should reserve such relics as you may think likely to be valued by friends of the dead.


To Sengmai
En route Kohima
PALACE
Gate
Gate
Inner Gate ! B !
To Langthabal 4 miles
En route to Tammu
Thickly populated Busti of Manipuris.
A Senapatis house.
B 1st position of guns
C 2nd position of guns.
D Place where we last saw Mr Quinton.
A
Main Gate
C
Outer wall of Palace
C
The Guns !
D
Moat.
5
Thoroughfare 60 feet wide
Gate
Village
Nagas
Bazar
3
Open Ground
2
1
RESIDENCY
4
Pole grd
Naga Village
Canal 40 feet wide
Canal
Pucca bridge over Canal.
To Bishenpur
1 School House.
2 Hospital
3 Barracks for Polit. Agent's Guard.
4 Stables and Kitchen.
5 Four Guns.
P. R. GURDON.
Assistant Commissioner.

No. 6.

## THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA to the SECRETARY OF STATE.

My Lord, Simla, April 22, 1891.

With reference to our despatch dated the 15th April 1891, we have the honour to forward further papers regarding the outbreak in Manipur.

We have, &c.

(Signed) LANSDOWNE.
" F. S. ROBERTS.
" P. P. HUTCHINS.
" D. BARBOUR.
" A. E. MILLER.

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Enclosure 1 in No. 6.

Telegram.

From Viceroy, Simla, to Secretary of State, London.

April 12, 1891.

Manipur.—Report of Captain Boileau, senior officer surviving, shows Regent's allegations regarding ill-treatment Manipuris by our troops quite unfounded. Manipuris fired first on them. We infer from report, force divided in attempting arrest Senapati; that fighting took place in large walled and moated enclosure containing his house and Raja's palace, also in Residency which was commanded from palace enclosure walls. Our troops evidently fought at great disadvantage.

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Enclosure 2 in No. 6.

Telegram.

From A. E. Rawlings, Esq., Tammu, to Foreign, Simla.

April 13, 1891.

Spies report that the Chins who opposed Grant's advance over the Letha range were Zaties belonging to Sawurirnba and Mwempi, both Zati Chinkathe Manipuri Chin villages. Also report that the Manipuri army has retired capital which Regent intends to vigorously defend. Also confirm previous reports that the Chin levies have all left Manipur and returned to their hills refusing to join Regent when he sent to recall them. Zati tribe has declared intention to remain neutral during British operations in Manipur, and then to tender submission to the victors whether Manipuri or British. Manipuri villagers are all back in Palel having tendered submission to Presgrave. Mwempi is village know as new Mwelpi.

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Enclosure 3 in No. 6.

Telegram.

From Chief Secretary, Rangoon, to Foreign, Simla.

April 11, 1891. Received April 14, 1891.

In communication with Assam we are offering following rewards:—5,000 each for capture of Regent and Senapati; 2,000 each for Dolorai, Thujuda, Zillah Singh, and Tangal General, and 1,000 for Niranjan Subadar.

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Enclosure 4 in No. 6.

Telegram.

From A. E. Rawlings, Esq., Tammu, to Foreign, Simla.

April 14, 1891.

Following troops have arrived Tammu:—Lieutenant Williams with 50 rifles, 12th Burma; Captain Carnegie with 77 rifles, 2-4 Gurkhas; Major Howlett, Surgeon Newland, and 92 rifles, 12th Burma regiment. Military police have relieved Auktaung,

but not yet Yazagyo. Taungthat Sawbwa has been asked to furnish coolies for military transport. Chin Tamons from Langapi, Divetan, Lalon, Wunko, Embashu, Chinkathe Alman tribe, who are willing to furnish coolies expected to come Tammu to-day. Native rumours state Taungthat Sawbwa has been intriguing against British. No news from Major Leslie.

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Enclosure 5 in No. 6.

TELEGRAM.

From SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM, SHILLONG, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

April 14, 1891.

Following message from Deputy Commissioner, Kohima, dated 10th April, received to-day by post from General Officer Commanding:—*Message begins.* 3 M. MacIntyre wires from Camp Khuzama: *Message begins.* Tanduck Dass Kaya released from Manipur, arrived. States saw bodies of British officials killed. Heads, hands, and feet taken off. *Message ends.* I think that you should know this.

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Enclosure 6 in No. 6.

TELEGRAM.

From FOREIGN, SIMLA, to ASSAM, SHILLONG.

April 14, 1891.

Your telegram 14th. Please get Tanduck Dass Kaya to make full statement. What number of bodies did he see, and where and when? Did he recognise any of them? Does he know what day murder took place and who committed it? Perhaps some of other refugees can give information. I should also like to know when the Gurkha prisoners were taken.

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Enclosure 7 in No. 6.

TELEGRAM.

From A. E. RAWLINGS, ESQ., Tammu, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

April 14, 1891.

The headmen of six Manipuri Chin (Ahnon tribe) villages have come to me and offered to supply some coolies, which offer I shall accept, as the Ahnon tribes were not concerned (in) recent outbreak. The Manipuris have occupied position four miles this side of Thobal, from which Grant was ordered to return, and have put four guns there.

---

Enclosure 8 in No. 6.

TELEGRAM.

From CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BURMA, RANGOON, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, SIMLA.

April 15, 1891.

Political officer, Fort White, telegraphs 14th:—*Begins.* Information received through a Chin just returned from Kanhaw country, that Manipuris have sent in messengers to Chin country, saying that they have killed a great many Europeans, that they have a great number of guns and asking them to join. Informant states the following villages belonging to the Mungwume tribe, Lpingyar and Shenuvell, have joined. They are villages of about 60 or 80 houses each, and the former is about one march from Shelmore, the furthest village reached by Captain Rundall's column in February last. *Ends.*

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Enclosure 9 in No. 6.

TELEGRAM.

From FOREIGN, SIMLA, to GENERAL GRAHAM.

April 15, 1891.

McCabe's appointment as chief political officer is cancelled as he is unfit to go. Maxwell, Deputy Commissioner, Silchar, goes instead. Please regard all instructions regarding McCabe as applying to Maxwell who is invested with powers conferred on McCabe.

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Enclosure 10 in No. 6.

TELEGRAM.

From FOREIGN, SIMLA, to GENERAL GRAHAM, Tammu.

April 15, 1891.

It is believed that Manipur city contains some literary works of interest and value. Please try to preserve anything of this kind.

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Enclosure 11 in No. 6.

TELEGRAM.

From FOREIGN, SIMLA, to GENERAL GRAHAM, Tammu.

April 15, 1891.

Has Grant kept letters sent to him by Regent and Senapati? If so, please send me the text by telegram and keep the letters in case of trial. No hurry.

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Enclosure 12 in No. 6.

TELEGRAM.

From SECRETARY TO CHIEF COMMISSIONER, ASSAM, SHILLONG, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, SIMLA.

April 15, 1891.

Following message, dated 15th April, received from Deputy Commissioner, Kohima :—*Message begins.* Will send Tanduck Dass's statement when I obtain it. Following is statement made by Palkem Kahar who saw Mr. Quinton killed. *Account begins.* I went as a Kahar with the Chief Commissioner's escort. I was taken prisoner soon after Lieutenant Brackenbury was wounded and kept a prisoner inside the principal entrance to the palace enclosure. The Sahibs came in at about 8 p.m.; it was bright moonlight then. The Sahibs had about half an hour's conversation with the Jubraj and Senapati. After this they were seized and killed. The Manipuris first cut off their hands, then their feet, and then their heads. Their hands were tied and then cut off. Their feet were cut off as they stood. The Chief Commissioner was killed first, after that I was unable to see anything as a crowd got around. I was about 20 paces off only from where the prisoners were killed. The Jubraj and Senapati saw all that happened from about six yards off. I do not know what was done after this. I was alone a prisoner when the occurrences took place. I have lost all I had, including rupees 100 I had on me. About 1,000 men must have been present when Mr. Quinton and the others were killed. I did not see the corpses of the Sahibs. I saw the Chief Commissioner killed with my own eyes. I am not merely telling you vague surmises. *Statement ends.* All occurrences mentioned in this statement took place on the night of 24th March. *Message ends.*

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Enclosure 13 in No. 6.

TELEGRAM.

From FOREIGN, SIMLA, to ASSAM, SHILLONG.

April 15, 1891.

Your telegram. Please warn all concerned to keep with them any eye-witnesses likely to be useful in case of trial of Regent and Senapati and other prominent persons.

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Enclosure 14 in No. 6.

TELEGRAM.

From FOREIGN, SIMLA, to ASSAM, SHILLONG.

April 15, 1891.

I have asked Graham to preserve, if possible, literary works of interest in Manipur. I believe there are ancient literary and historical records and books. Please ask Maxwell to remember this and try to save them from destruction.

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Enclosure 15 in No. 6.

TELEGRAM.

From SECRETARY OF STATE, LONDON, to VICEROY, SIMLA.

April 15, 1891.

Can you not keep me informed more fully as to Manipur affairs? I should like outline of Boileau's report and to know progress of punitive measures. Keep me fully informed also about progress of punitive columns on north-west frontier.

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Enclosure 16 in No. 6.

TELEGRAM.

From GENERAL GRAHAM, Kendat, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

April 16, 1891.

I leave this for Tammu to-morrow. I am sending ahead a proclamation drawn out in accordance with your instructions. This wire repeated to Foreign, Adjutant-General, and Quarter-Master-General.

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Enclosure 17 in No. 6.

TELEGRAM.

From FOREIGN, SIMLA, to ASSAM, SHILLONG.

April 16, 1891.

Your telegram. When speaking of Jubaraj and Senapati, I presume Palkem Kahar means persons we know as the Jubaraj and Senapati, not those who now style themselves so.

Please keep us fully informed of any important statements made.

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Enclosure 18 in No. 6.

TELEGRAM.

From A. E. RAWLINGS, Esq., Tammu, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

April 16, 1891.

Captain Presgrave, 12th Burma Regiment, reports, dated Palel, 14th:—*Begins.* With 50 rifles, 2'4th Ghurkas, 29 rifles, 43rd Gurkhas, 88 rifles, 12th Burma, and

33 rifles, mounted infantry, 12th Burma, I returned to Palel on 13th. Nearing Aimol village, saw Manipuri picket 50 strong, who fled with loss of four killed and two prisoners. When a mile from Palel were fired on, and 300 enemy were seen in full flight towards Manipur. Mounted infantry pursued, Lieutenant Grant accompanying. Killed 50, among whom is supposed to be Thulja Minza. Infantry followed up at a double, but enemy had too much of a start. Our casualties *nil*. Lieutenant Grant's charger shot under him, and one mounted infantry pony lost. Picket had been sent on to induce Chins to block road. Our sudden return entirely surprised enemy, and has, I think, prevented road being held between Tammu and here. *Ends.*

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Enclosure 19 in No. 6.

TELEGRAM.

From ASSAM, SHILLONG, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

April 15, 1891. Received April 16.

Following message, dated 15th April, received from Deputy Commissioner, Kohima:—*Begins.* Tansuk Dass says I was a shop-keeper in Manipur at the time of the recent rising. I was caught in a village near the Palace. On the morning of the 25th I was first left in Durga Singh's shop, and afterwards taken to the Palace. I was confined for one day and one night in the Palace. When in Durga Singh's shop on the morning of 25th, at about 10 a.m., I saw some bodies of Sahibs brought out of the Palace enclosure. I saw four bodies; saw them from some distance. I cannot say for certain whether the hands, feet, and heads were cut off or not, but I have been told that they were. I am certain that the bodies were the bodies of Sahibs. *Statement ends.* About the Gurkhas prisoners, those of 42nd and 44th were taken prisoners on morning of 25th close to the Residency. Those of the 43rd were taken prisoners about 5 a.m. on 25th, while defending the treasury, which was situated at the pucca gate forming main entrance to Residency compound. *Ends.*

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Enclosure 20 in No. 6.

TELEGRAM.

From VICEROY, SIMLA, to SECRETARY OF STATE, LONDON.

April 16, 1891.

A Native Kahar, belonging to Quinton's escort, states that he was present when our officers were murdered. He was kept as prisoner inside principal entrance to Palace enclosure and was there on night of twenty-fourth. Following is verbatim extract from his statement:—

The Sahibs came in at about 8 p.m.; it was bright moonlight then. The Sahibs had about half an hour's conversation with the Jubraj and Senapati. After this they were seized and killed. The Manipuris first cut off their hands, then their feet, and then their heads. Their hands were tied and then cut off. Their feet were cut off as they stood. The Chief Commissioner was killed first, after that I was unable to see any thing as a crowd got around. I was about twenty paces off only from where the prisoners were killed. The Jubraj and Senapati saw all that happened from about six yards off. I don't know what was done after this. About 1,000 men must have been present when Mr. Quinton and the others were killed. I did not see the corpses of the Sahibs. I saw the Chief Commissioner killed with my own eyes.

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Enclosure 21 in No. 6.

TELEGRAM.

From VICEROY, SIMLA, to SECRETARY OF STATE, LONDON.

April 16, 1891.

Yours 16th. Will keep you fully informed. Full text of Boileau's report not yet received. Our telegram gave gist of summary telegraphed to us. We expect full report from Gurdon in a day or two. Substance of this will be telegraphed to you.

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Enclosure 22 in No. 6.

TELEGRAM.

From FOREIGN, SIMLA, to GENERAL GRAHAM, Tammu.

April 16, 1891.

I understand from Commander-in-Chief that when Collett and you join hands Collett will command. Please make over all instructions to him when this occurs.

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Enclosure 23 in No. 6.

TELEGRAM.

From GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, RANGOON, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

April 15, 1891. Received 16th.

General Graham wires to-day :—*Begins.* Have wired to Collett and Silchar column that, in order to allow of guns accompanying Kohima column, I have postponed my arrival at Manipur till 27th April. All three columns should therefore reach Manipur 27th. *Ends.*

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Enclosure 24 in No. 6.

TELEGRAM.

From A. E. RAWLINGS, ESQ., TAMMU, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

April 16, 1891.

No news to-day. All well. Military police will occupy Yazogyo with fifty rifles in relief of 12th Burma Regiment now there.

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Enclosure 25 in No. 6.

TELEGRAM.

From GENERAL GRAHAM, Kendat, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, SIMLA.

April 16, 1891.

Arrived here to-day 11 a.m. The "Pagan" and "Bhamo" with K. R. R. are still behind and not expected till to-morrow. The "Palick" with 30 transport animals aground for three days between Kalewa and Kendat. The "Brigand" with 30 K. R. R. mounted infantry and 70 transport animals on board has foundered near Alow, and the "Freebooter" with 40 K. R. R. mounted infantry and 70 transport animals cannot get up. This is serious loss of rifles and transport. Major Kitchener has not yet arrived with elephant and mules and not expected till 18th, though I was given to understand they would be here by 16th. I think there is no doubt I can get to Tammu by 20th or 21st and be at Manipur by 27th, but I shall only have 20 instead of 90 mounted infantry K. R. R. Repeated to Adjutant-General, India, Quarter-Master-General, India, and Adjutant-General, Madras.

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Enclosure 26 in No. 6.

TELEGRAM.

From CHIEF SECRETARY, RANGOON, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

April 16, 1891.

Yours dated 7th. Rawlings explains as follows:—*Begins.* Eight Kadow Shans and three Burmans, Natives, Tabeyin, Yeu district, arrived from Manipur. Report they have been in Assam lately and reached Manipur capital *en route* for Tammu on

28th March. They remained in the capital until 30th March, and while there were informed by man named Shewe Yauk, who is Lower Burman and a Government pensioner living in Manipur, that the Chief Commissioner, seven British officers, and the Telegraph Master were killed on a day of outbreak; also report that while *en route* Manipur from Assam, they, at a place called Metebon Thana, on 27th March, saw the hands which had been cut off the body of a British officer caught and killed in the jungle by Chins, who were scouring jungles in search of fugitives. *Ends.* Above telegram delayed in transmission.

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Enclosure 27 in No. 6.

TELEGRAM.

From GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, BURMA, RANGOON CANTONMENT, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, SIMLA.

April 15, 1891. Received 17th.

General Graham wires:—*Begins.* Major Leslie wires:—Start to-day, 12th, with 300 Gurkhas and two guns, taking service ammunition and eight days' rations and 1,000 lbs. rice. Presgrave and Grant have returned from Thobal, and are 25 miles from Tammu. Have sent word to him stop and to keep out 50 Gurkhas who conveyed him five days' rations. As I am advancing on Palel, I think General would wish advanced post at Palel beyond which Manipuris could not advance. Am also taking out kits and what rations I can for Presgrave's party. *Ends.* As I consider it would be most advisable to hold Thobal, I have directed Leslie to take as strong a force as he can to hold Thobal where I will concentrate my force and advance on 27th to Manipur. *Ends.*

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Enclosure 28 in No. 6.

TELEGRAM.

From GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, BURMA, RANGOON CANTONMENT, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, SIMLA.

April 15, 1891. Received 17th.

General Officer Commanding, Myingyan, wires 15th:—*Begins.* The "MacIvor" in which I was travelling has been hopelessly aground between Mingin and Kalewa. Since afternoon 12th, I changed into Kendat and reached Kalewa to-day. Bhamo and Pagan close behind with 300 K. R. Rifles. I have 20 mounted infantry with me. Remainder are behind in "Brigand" and "Freebooter" which cannot get up. They must follow later. Hope to reach Kendat 16th, Tammu 19th. Repeated Simla and Ooty.

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Enclosure 29 in No. 6.

TELEGRAM.

From GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, BURMA, RANGOON, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, SIMLA.

April 15, 1891. Received 17th.

General Officer Commanding, Manipur Field Force, wires 15th:—*Begins.* Owing to my having been aground for two days and off wire for three days, I have been unable to despatch messages for Leslie to occupy Thobal, till too late, as orders could not reach in time to enable him to occupy Thobal, and yet have transport back at Tammu for advance on 22nd or 23rd. *Ends.* Repeated Simla and Ooty.

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Enclosure 30 in No. 6.

TELEGRAM.

From A. E. RAWLINGS, ESQ., Tammu, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, SIMLA.

April 17, 1891.

No news to-day. All well. Major Sir C. Leslie's column arrived Palel on 14th. Military Police leave here to-morrow and take over both Kalemyo and Yazagyo, 12th Burma Regiment coming here. General Graham expected on 20th. Proclamation being translated.

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Enclosure 31 in No. 6.

TELEGRAM.

FROM SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, ASSAM, SHILLONG, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, SIMLA.

April 18, 1891.

Yours of 16th April. Following message received from Deputy Commissioner, Kohima :—*Begins.* By Jubraj the Kahar means Tekendrajit Singh, officially known as Senapati, and by Senapati his younger brother. *Ends.*

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Enclosure 32 in No. 6.

TELEGRAM.

FROM VICEROY, SIMLA, to SECRETARY OF STATE, LONDON.

April 18, 1891.

Report received from Gurdon, Assistant Commissioner, who was with Quinton in Manipur. Quinton was received with all honour in Manipur territory, but Regent's brothers all failed to attend darbar at noon on 22nd under plea of illness, though Senapati had met Quinton the same morning. A second darbar was fixed for 9 a.m. on 23rd, but no one came. Grimwood visited Palace without result, and Quinton then sent written ultimatum to Regent warning him that, unless Senapati was surrendered, he would be arrested. Grimwood delivered this in the afternoon 23rd, and told Regent that his recognition as Maharaja depended on Senapati's surrender. Regent was apparently afraid of Senapati and would not agree. Shortly before daybreak on 24th, force was sent to arrest Senapati in his house. They were received with heavy fire and obtained possession of house after severe struggle, but found that Senapati had left. At ten the Residency was attacked. In the evening during truce while Quinton was negotiating with Regent, Senapati sent messenger inviting Quinton to meet him. After some hesitation, Quinton on advice of Grimwood went to main gate. The party had no escort or arms. After parley on bridge they entered the gate. Officers in Residency knew no more until suddenly attacked about midnight. Till then all quiet. As rescue was impossible owing to number and position of enemy, and as our ammunition was running short, it was decided to retire towards Cachar.

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Enclosure 33 in No. 6.

TELEGRAM.

FROM ASSAM, SHILLONG, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

April 17, 1891.

Following message, dated Lakhipur, 18th April, received from Chief Political Officer. Silchar column :—*Begins.* Cowley with advance has reached Irung and secured bridge. Few Manipuri sepahis on opposite bank bolted. Am leaving to-day. Have not received cypher code. *Ends.*

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Enclosure 34 in No. 6.

TELEGRAM.

FROM RAWLINGS, Tammu, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

April 18, 1891.

Captain Presgrave has furnished following list of prisoners in Manipur :—42nd Gurkhas, 1 Jemadar, 12 Sepoys, and 14 followers; 43rd Gurkhas, 15 R. and F. and 2 followers; 44th Gurkhas, 21 R. and F. and 5 followers. Chief Commissioner's servants 17, post and telegraph servants 32, Political Agent's servants 14, Syces 9.

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Enclosure 35 in No. 6.

TELEGRAM.

From RAWLINGS, Tammu, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

April 19, 1891.

Reliable report just received from spy in Taungthat that on 14th instant Taungthat Sawbwa sent two of his asaunggaings to Subadar of Manipur frontier post for news, and that upon return of asaunggaings Rs. 156 was levied from Taungthat frontier villages as messenger's expenses to Wuntho Sawbwa.

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Enclosure 36 in No. 6.

TELEGRAM.

From GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, BURMA, RANGOON CANTONMENT, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

April 19, 1891.

Tammu wires:—*Begins.* The following list of prisoners at Manipur has been received from Presgrave: 42nd Gurkhas, 1 Jemadar, 12 Sepoys, 14 followers; 43rd Gurkhas, 15 rank and file, 2 followers; 44th Gurkhas, 21 rank and file, 5 followers; Chief Commissioner's servants 17; post and telegraph servants 32; Political Agent's servants 14, syces 9. No news from front. Captain Carnegy, Lieutenant Grant of Gurkhas, 2 Native officers, and 100 rifles of 2/4 Gurkhas, and 1 hospital assistant with 10 days' rations left for Tinroban this morning, taking three and a half days' rations for other troops in front. Military police to relieve Yezagyo and Kalemyo detachments of 12th Burma left here this morning. General Graham expected here on 20th instant. *Ends.*

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Enclosure 37 in No. 6.

TELEGRAM.

From GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, ASSAM, KOHIMA, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, SIMLA.

April 19, 1891.

I have asked Deputy Commissioner, Kohima, to have proclamations in sense of first clause. Your telegram prepared in Manipuri language and forwarded to Manipur outposts.

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Enclosure 38 in No. 6.

TELEGRAM.

From A. E. RAWLINGS, Esq., Tammu, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

April 19, 1891.

Major Leslie reports, dated Palel 18th, that Lieutenant Cox with mounted infantry, 12th Burma, reconnoitred towards Thobal, and discovered enemy at Athawphan, the place formerly held by Lieutenant Grant, and one mile south of Thobal. Enemy's estimated strength 2,000 men were in a strong position occupying village which they had strengthened by earthworks. It is reported by villagers that a younger brother of the Regent is at Thobal, which is itself occupied, but that a gun and mortar are in position on hill about one mile from Thobal. Paddy is procurable in large quantities near Palel. The Nagas of Parum promise to supply 250 coolies. One Native officer and 47 rifles, 12th Burma, left Tammu this morning for Loksaw with reserve ammunition and 10 days' rations, and 268 local coolies to be pushed on to the front.

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Enclosure 39 in No. 6.

(Confidential.)

From SECRETARY TO CHIEF COMMISSIONER, ASSAM, to SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

April 11, 1891.

In compliance with the instructions contained in your telegram, dated the 9th April 1891, I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a report received from Lieutenant P. R. Gurdon, B.S.C., Assistant Commissioner, on recent occurrences at Manipur.

2. Lieutenant Gurdon's comments upon the message from the Regent to his Excellency the Viceroy, dated the 5th March 1891, will follow.

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From Lieutenant P. R. GURDON, B.S.C., Assistant Commissioner, Shillong, to the SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM.

Shillong, April 10, 1891.

In continuation of my telegram, dated 31st March, I have the honour to submit a report on recent events in Manipur.

1. The Chief Commissioner left Golaghat for Manipur on the 7th March, taking with him 200 men of the 42nd and 200 men of the 44th Regiments. The escort was commanded by Colonel Skene, 42nd G. R. One march from Golaghat, I proceeded in advance of the Chief Commissioner and travelled by double marches to Manipur, which place I reached on the 15th. The object of my journey was to lay certain matters before the Political Agent, obtain his opinion on them, and return to the Chief Commissioner as soon as possible. I reached Manipur on the 15th, and rejoined the Chief Commissioner at Kairong, four marches out of Manipur, on the 18th instant. Before proceeding further I wish to touch on a point that will be commented on at length later in this report, and that is the equipment of the Chief Commissioner's escort. The sepoys of the escort had 40 rounds of ammunition each in their pouches, and no reserve ammunition.

2. The Chief Commissioner and the escort marched on from Kairong stage by stage to Manipur, meeting with great civility and attention from the Manipur officials. The darbar had even sent the Tangal Major, one of the highest officials in the State, to meet the Chief Commissioner at Mao (22½ miles from Kohima). The Chief Commissioner reached Sengmai, one march from Manipur, on the 21st March. Here Doloroi Henjaba, one of the Princes of the Royal Family, and a brother of the Senapati, met Mr. Quinton. The Political Agent also came out to arrange about Mr. Quinton's entry into Manipur the next day. On the 22nd the Chief Commissioner marched into Manipur. *En route* Mr. Quinton was received by the Senapati and a guard of honour at a place four miles from Manipur. Mr. Quinton dismounted from his horse and had some conversation with the Senapati in a shamiana. The Chief Commissioner entered Manipur about 10 o'clock with his escort, the streets being lined with Manipur troops to the number of about 500. The usual salute was fired as the Chief Commissioner neared the fort; the space enclosed by the line marked "outer wall of Palace on plan." Outside the gate of the fort Mr. Quinton was received by the Regent. After a little conversation with the Regent, Mr. Quinton announced that a darbar would be held at 12 o'clock that same day. The darbar was to be held in the Residency. The Regent arrived at the Darbar about the appointed time with a number of Manipuri officials, but he was unattended by his younger brothers, the Senapati, or the Princes Doloroi Henjaba, or Zillah Singh. Inquiries were made as to why the Princes had not come to the darbar. The Regent informed the Political Agent that the Senapati was unwell and could not attend; it was said that the other Princes were ill also. The Chief Commissioner informed the Regent, through the Political Agent, that the darbar would not be held unless the Senapati appeared. The Regent was then desired to send for the Senapati. The Regent made a pretence of complying; the only result being that, after about an hour the same reply was given, "the Senapati is too ill to attend darbar." All this time the Chief Commissioner had refused to see the Regent or his Ministers. After having been at the Residency about two hours the Regent went away. That same afternoon the Political Agent was sent to the Palace to confer with the Ministers. The result of this conference was that another darbar was announced for 9 a.m. on the 23rd; when the time came no one appeared. The Political Agent then made another visit to the Palace, but with no result. It was evident that the Senapati would not attend darbar. All persuasion having failed, Mr. Quinton wrote a letter to the Regent, ordering him to produce the Senapati. This letter was in the form of an ultimatum and contained a statement that, if the Senapati was not delivered up, the Chief Commissioner would be compelled to have him arrested. Mr. Grimwood took this letter to the Palace about 2 p.m. The Political Agent was absent in the Palace for some three hours or more, and he saw the Regent, and he did his utmost to persuade the latter to obey orders. All attempts at persuasion however proved useless, and Mr. Grimwood returned from the Palace and announced that his mission had failed. He described the Regent as being in a very nervous state. The Regent apparently feared his brother, the Senapati, greatly, and he also feared what might be the consequences if the Chief Commissioner's orders were not carried out. The Regent was told that the Government of India would not recognise him as Maharaja if he did not give up the Senapati and agree to certain other proposals, but the Regent's fear of his younger brother carried all before it, and the Regent could not be induced to listen to reason. Political negotiations having failed, there was no remedy but to enforce

the orders of the Government of India. The Chief Commissioner arrived at this decision on the afternoon of the 23rd after consulting with Colonel Skene and Mr. Grimwood. That evening Colonel Skene made his dispositions, and a little before daybreak on the 24th 250 men started to arrest the Senapati in his house within the fort enclosure.

3. To the best of my belief the Senapati's house is in about the position shown in the plan and marked A. The plan is one taken from the "Englishman" newspaper, and sufficiently accurate for use in this report. A hundred men of the 42nd and 44th Regiments were sent to surround the house and if possible capture the Senapati; about 30 men of the 42nd Regiment were sent to scale the outer wall of the fort, and to get round behind the main gate and open it, and about 120 men were kept in reserve under Colonel Skene near the polo ground. About half an hour after the party that was proceeding to the Senapati's house started shots were heard, and then the firing became general. A heavy rifle fire was brought to bear on the party that was advancing on the Senapati's house, and then the guns commenced a cannonade. After a sharp struggle our men obtained possession of the Senapati's house; our object had not been attained without casualties. During the advance Lieutenant Brackenbury fell mortally wounded, and a Native officer was killed. The Senapati was not found in his house, that Prince had retired, it is supposed, to the Palace. From the Senapati's house to the Palace is a considerable distance, and the ground between the two buildings, I am informed, is a network of narrow streets and houses, so that we were hardly any nearer our object of capturing the Senapati than before. The party in the Senapati's house did not advance further, but waited for reinforcements.

4. During this period all had not been quiet at the Residency. From about 10 a.m. the men there had been under a steady infantry fire from the front Suddenly about midday we were attacked in rear where we had only a small party of men posted. A number of Manipuris crept up under cover of the Naga village, and fired on the rear face of the Residency. Before these men could be dislodged it was necessary to withdraw some of the men from the front face. Later on, about 2 p.m., two guns were brought to bear on the Residency from positions somewhere on the right hand side of the main gate of the Palace (position marked "B" on plan). At first the shells from these guns passed over the Residency and compound, and burst in rear. About 4 p.m., the party in the Senapati's house was withdrawn, and also Colonel Skene's party and the detachment at the outer gate. The whole of our force was then posted in the Residency.

5. After 5 p.m. the Manipuris began to use their artillery with more effect, and the shells no longer passed over the Residency, but lodged in that building and in the compound. The infantry fire from the front showed no sign of slackening, but increased every moment. The Manipuris, when we withdrew from the Senapati's house and the gateway, lined the outer wall of the fort which is loopholed, and the enemy poured in upon us an incessant fire through loopholes without exposing themselves. About this time it was reported that ammunition was running short, more particularly that of the men who had been employed in attempting the arrest of the Senapati. It soon became evident that we must withdraw from the Residency, and take up a position in the open. This alternative was discussed by the Chief Commissioner and Colonel Skene about 7 p.m. It was decided, however, to first try and see whether a truce could be obtained, and negotiations again re-opened. The Chief Commissioner accordingly wrote a letter to the Regent, which was sent across to the Palace by a Manipuri. At the same time the "cease fire" bugles were sounded by our side, and ere long we heard a large gong beaten in the direction of the Palace, and then the firing ceased. In about half an hour, a reply was received from the Regent written in Bengali, which after reciting the services rendered to the British Government by the Manipur State concluded by a promise that the Regent would cease fire if our troops would throw down their arms. The exact words that were used were the following: "Jadi astra shastra pheliya diba." These conditions it was of course impossible to accept. Meanwhile a Manipuri messenger came and said that the Senapati wished to meet the Chief Commissioner half-way between the Residency and Palace in order to discuss matters. After a little hesitation the Chief Commissioner, on the advice of the Political Agent, proceeded to the main gate of the fort. The Chief Commissioner took the following officers with him: Colonel Skene, Mr. Grimwood, Mr. Cossins, and Lieutenant Simpson. I may here mention that Lieutenant Simpson had always accompanied Mr. Grimwood when he went to the Palace before, and that Lieutenant Simpson proceeded with the party on the request of the Political Agent. This party went entirely without escort. The military officers even divested themselves of their swords and revolvers. The Chief

Commissioner's party proceeded to the fort main gate, where they were met by a number of Manipuris. Then a long parley commenced on the bridge marked D in the plan. After a long time the Chief Commissioner and the other officers were seen to walk inside the gate accompanied by some Manipuris in white clothes, and we saw them no more. Time went on and we began to feel anxious, and we watched the fort gate for any signs of our party returning. Still all remained quiet, and we could not tell what was going on. Our position was a difficult one. If we went to the gate to see why the Chief Commissioner did not return, our conduct might be liable to misconstruction by the Manipuris. At last about midnight a Manipuri shouted out in Manipuri from the outer wall of the fort something about the Chief Commissioner. This was translated "The Chief Commissioner will not return." Almost immediately the firing recommenced along the whole of the outer wall of the fort, and two guns opened fire from positions marked C C on the plan. The enemy had apparently taken advantage of the truce to get these guns into positions where they could more conveniently shell the Residency. One gun was almost opposite the Residency, placed in an embrasure in the outer wall at a distance of only about 200 yards.

6. As soon as the firing recommenced, we knew that the Chief Commissioner and the officers accompanying him had been treacherously captured. We wished at all risks to attempt a rescue, but the Manipuris assumed the offensive so strongly that it was all we could do to hold our position. Shortly afterwards some of the sepoys reported that their ammunition was expended, and we ascertained we had only a few rounds left per man. We had then to decide what was best to do in the emergency, and seeing that we were in such straits for ammunition, we thought it advisable to try and effect a junction with Captain Cowley's party of 200 men which was advancing from the Cachar direction. We had 17 wounded, and a large number of unarmed followers and Mrs. Grimwood, and it was essential to place these people in safety. I should mention that the alternative of taking up a position in the open plain was discussed, but was considered to be impracticable. The order was given to withdraw from the Residency and compound. Lieutenant Brackenbury died in the dooley as he was being carried out of the Residency. With great difficulty we carried the wounded through the moat at the back of the Residency, and then we set out in the direction of Bishenpur.

7. It was about 2 a.m. when we left the Residency. As we proceeded along the road, we saw the whole neighbourhood lit up by a great conflagration in our rear, which we soon perceived was the Residency in flames. Whether the building was fired by a shell or by hand is uncertain. As our men left the Residency, the Manipuris obtained possession of the treasury. We marched straight along the Bishenpur road. About three miles out we were fired upon from a village, but no serious opposition was offered. At five miles from Manipur there was a skirmish, but the enemy retired. As we neared Bishenpur, it was decided to leave the road and take to the hills. This we carried out, striking off across country in the direction of the hills at about the 15th mile from Manipur. We ascended the first ridge helping and carrying along our wounded as best we could, our rear being threatened by Kukis who hovered about ready to pounce on any straggler. After we had reached the top of the first ridge, we came upon a Thana held by a few Manipuris. These Manipuris did not assume the offensive, but parleyed with us. The men said that the Regent had ordered that the "Mem Sahib" (Mrs. Grimwood) could go free, but that the Sahibs should all be brought back to Manipur. We however were not inclined to listen to any overtures of this sort after what had happened at Manipur. Shortly after this we were attacked in rear by a number of Manipuris and Nagas, and we had a sharp skirmish with them. As they continued to annoy us, a flanking party was sent to disperse them. It was now about dusk and we were all of us well nigh exhausted. The men had been under arms over 36 hours, and we had none of us tasted food since we left Manipur. We continued our march till 9 p.m., still moving along the hills. At this hour it was decided to halt, and we stayed for the night in a small wood.

8. Next morning (the 26th) we continued our march; our object being to strike the Cachar road again along which we knew Captain Cowley was advancing. At about 8 a.m. we came upon the road, and we had been advancing along it for about an hour and a half when we were fired upon by a number of Manipuris, who had concealed themselves in some forest above us on the left of the road. About this time we saw that the road was barred by a stockade which was held by the enemy. Lieutenant Lugard rushed the stockade with a few men, and then kept up a brisk fire on the enemy up the hill, so as to prevent them firing on us as we were passing up the road. This we were enabled to do in safety. We had not gone many yards when we saw some sepoys on the road below us, whom we soon recognised to be men of the

43rd Regiment. Shortly afterwards, at about 10 a.m., we met Captain Cowley, and we united our forces. Captain Cowley had been attracted at the sound of firing up the hill, and had rapidly marched up with his men to see what it meant. Shortly before Captain Cowley met us we learnt from that officer that he had been attacked near Laimatak, but he beat the enemy off without difficulty. We then proceeded down the hill along the road to Laimatak. On the way we had to attack a Naga village, as the Nagas persisted in annoying us by firing down on us. We halted about three miles beyond Laimatak. The first thing to do was to give our exhausted men food. We had none of our own, and Captain Cowley's sepoys generously shared the contents of their haversacks with us. Captain Cowley produced all the food that he had left, and we were able to give our men half a ration all round.

9. We had now effected a junction with Captain Cowley's party, and we had to decide what course to adopt. I asked the officer in command whether he was in a position to return to Manipur, and attempt a rescue of the captives. After consultation I was informed that such a course was impossible for the following reasons:—

(1.) Ammunition was very short. The men of the 42nd and 44th Regiments had some of them not a single round left, and the great majority had only a very small amount remaining. The 43rd men under Captain Cowley had sufficient ammunition, but it was for the Martini-Henry rifle and would not suit the rifles of the men of the 42nd and 44th Regiments which were Sniders.

(2.) Want of food. We had no rations of our own. When we met Captain Cowley's party, that officer had only one day's rations left (for his own men). When all the food that was left was distributed, there was only sufficient to give everyone half a ration all round.

We had now to decide what to do. We were in an enemy's country, many miles from our frontier, without supplies, and we were short of ammunition. The men of the 42nd and 44th Regiments were in an utterly exhausted condition, and certainly not fit to take the field against long odds, with only a few rounds of ammunition. The officer in command decided that the only course open was to march on the Cachar frontier where supplies could be obtained. With this decision I concurred. On the night of the 26th, we made a forced march from the river near Laimatak, and we took up a position for the night on a ridge between Laimatak and Khowpum. Next morning (27th) we marched on Khowpum stockade which we found abandoned, the garrison having taken up a position on a hill close by. A party was sent to dislodge them, which was done in about half an hour. We found a little rice in the stockade which was issued to the men. On the 28th we marched to Lengba where we encamped. On the 29th we marched to the Barak where we found the floating bridge intact. On the 30th we pushed on to Mokra, passing the Kalanaga village *en route*. The people of this village were friendly, and we obtained some supplies from them. From Mokra I made a double march of about 30 miles to Lakhipur, where I put myself in telegraphic communication with Government.

10. In conclusion, I wish to touch on a point which may be discussed hereafter, *i.e.*, the number of the enemy that operated against us and their armament. Mr. Grimwood estimated the number of Manipuris in the fort on the 24th as 6,000. These men were armed with Snider and Enfield rifles. Some Martini-Henry rifles were also used against us, as bullets of this rifle were picked up. The Manipuris also possess four 7-pounder muzzle-loading guns which were used against us. They also possess some artillery of a larger calibre, but as far as I know this artillery was not brought into action. Another point I wish to touch on is the defects that the Residency and compound present as a military position. (1.) It is commanded by the fort. (2.) The outer walls would take double or treble the amount of men we had at our disposal to defend them. (3.) There is cover in the shape of villages on the right and rear faces in close proximity to the position which the enemy could make use of.

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Enclosure 40 in No. 6.

From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, to Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department.

(Confidential.) Shillong, April 11, 1891.

In continuation of my letter dated the 11th April 1891, and with reference to the instructions contained in your telegram, dated the 9th April 1891, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying copy of certain comments made by Lieutenant P. R. Gurdon, B.S.C., Assistant Commissioner, on the message dated 25th March 1891, addressed by the Regent of Manipur to his Excellency the Viceroy.

COMMENTS ON REGENT'S TELEGRAM TO VICEROY.

(Confidential.)

1. It is correct that the "Tangal General" went to Mao to meet the Chief Commissioner with an escort. The strength of the escort was about 200.

2. The Regent says "my brother, the Senapati, was sent to Sengmai . . . . ." He means his brother, Dolorai Henjaba, who since the revolution of September was appointed to officiate as Senapati vice Koireng who became Jubaraj.

3. "Jubaraj met him on (sic) the fourth mile . . . ." It was Koireng, the late Senapati, who is now called the Jubaraj in Manipur, who met the Chief Commissioner four miles out from Manipur.

4. It is correct that the Regent received the Chief Commissioner at the gate of the enclosure (fort). With the Regent was his youngest brother, Zilla Singh.

5. It is doubtful whether the Senapati (called Jubaraj by Regent) started to go to the darbar with the Regent. Natives say they saw him come as far as the Residency gate and then return. Mr. Grimwood said that he did not believe that the Senapati had ever left the Palace.

6. It is correct that there was some delay at the Residency gate, but not more than five minutes. It is not true that the Regent was detained by the guard. Mr. Grimwood asked him to wait a little. The reason of the delay was that our guard of honour was late in falling in.

7. When the Regent arrived at the Residency steps, it is true that he was detained some time. The reason was that it became known then that the Senapati had not come. Mr. Grimwood questioned the Regent as to why the Senapati had not come. The Regent said that the Senapati was ill. Then followed a long conversation between Mr. Grimwood and the Regent and the Ministers, which resulted in a messenger being sent to the Palace to fetch the Senapati. The Regent was detained outside the darbar room about quarter of an hour I should think.

8. The Regent remained in the darbar room quite an hour. It is true that the Chief Commissioner did not see the Regent; I have already explained why in my report.

9. It was the Political Agent and not the Secretary (Assistant Secretary) who asked the Regent to send for the Senapati. The Regent made a pretence of sending for the Senapati.

10. It is true that the house of the Senapati was attacked a little before day-break. The Palace proper was not attacked; our troops never got so far.

11. I know nothing about the demolishing of temples or the disfiguring of idols. That women and children were killed, &c., is absolutely false.

12. It is untrue that the Regent wanted "to make peace." In obtaining the truce we took the initiative.

13. I am unable to say whether the Regent lost control over his troops, and whether the murder of our officers occurred in this way or not. I do not see, however, even if this was the case, how the Regent can possibly exonerate himself from blame. He should have kept his troops under proper control.

P. R. GURDON, Lieut.,
Assistant Commissioner.

Shillong, April 11, 1891.

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Enclosure 41 in No. 6.

TELEGRAM.

From MAHARAJA SOOR CHANDRA SINGH, Calcutta, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

April 20, 1891.

Manipur, I am ashamed to pronounce, deserves the worst fate; but, for the world renowned proverbial British justice, generosity, moderation, beg to draw attention that (as) the Maharani, my son, sisters, and other relatives are in Manipur, protection may be accorded to them.

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Enclosure 42 in No. 6.

TELEGRAM.

From FOREIGN, SIMLA, to MAHARAJA SUR CHANDRA SINGH, Calcutta.

April 21, 1891.

Your Highness's telegram has been received. Your Highness may rest assured that the Maharani and other ladies of your family will be treated with all respect. Also that no harm will be done to any of your relatives who do not resist and have not been implicated in the murder of British subjects or in leading or instigating revolt. Special instructions to this effect will be issued to the officers commanding in Manipur.

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# Telegraphic Correspondence between the Secretary of State for India (Viscount Cross) and the Viceroy of India (Marquis of Lansdowne).

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No. 1.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

March 30, 1891

Regret serious disaster has occurred, Manipur. Mr. Quinton, Chief Commissioner, Assam, arrived there 22nd March last, with escort of 470 men, 42nd Bengal Infantry, 44th Bengal Infantry.

Only accounts are from fugitives to Kohima and Tammu, and not very distinct, but apparently Chief Commissioner attempted arrest Senapatti on the afternoon of 23rd March, and Manipuris, aided by Kukis, probably brought in for the purpose, resisted and attacked escort, and, after severe fighting, overpowered and destroyed it on 24th March, when escort's ammunition was exhausted.

Lieutenant Brackenbury, 44th Bengal Infantry, known to be killed. Fate of other British officers, nothing known, though unfortunately there is reason to anticipate all are prisoners or killed.

Following were with Mr. Quinton :—

*Civil Officers.*—Cossins, Assistant Secretary; Grimwood, Political, also Mrs. Grimwood; Lieutenants Gurdon and Woods, Assistant Commissioners, and possibly Mr. Melville, Telegraph Department.

*Military Officers.*—Colonel Skene, Captain Butcher, Lieutenants Chatterton and Lugard, and Surgeon Calvert, 42nd Bengal Infantry; Lieutenant Simpson, 43rd Bengal Infantry; Captain Boileau and Lieutenant Brackenbury, 44th Bengal Infantry. Captain Cowley, with 200 rifles, 43rd Bengal Infantry, from Cachar, was expected to arrive at Manipur 27th March last. No news from this detachment, but (it is believed?) that Manipuris intended to attack them at a difficult pass. Lieutenant Grant, 4th Goorkha Regiment, 2nd Battalion, was advancing from Tammu on Manipur with 80 rifles; will be recalled if possible.

Necessary action being taken to send reinforcements, and to prevent spread of disorder in neighbouring country.

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No. 2.

From SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY.

March 30, 1891.

Your telegrams, 30th, Manipur, received. Very sorry for news. You will of course take every necessary step promptly, and be sure you send sufficient force.

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No. 3.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

March 31, 1891.

Latest news, Manipur, reports Chief Commissioner of Assam, Skene, Grimwood, and Simpson prisoners with Rajah. Lugard and Calvert probably wounded. Mrs. Grimwood fled towards Silchar with Boileau. Wood and Gurdon probably met Cowley's detachment, 200 men, marching to Manipur. Following movements are taking place from Burma, *viâ* Tammu. Under General Graham, half battalion King's Royal Rifles, two guns, No. 2 Mountain Battery Royal Artillery, 2nd Battalion 4th Ghoorka Regiment, 12th Madras Infantry. General Collett concentrates at Nigriting on Brahmaputra, to advance *viâ*

Kohima, No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery, 1st Brigade 2nd Ghoorkha Regiment, 13th Bengal Infantry, 36th Bengal Infantry, to strengthen frontier. 3rd Bengal Infantry go to Silchar, and all available detachments are being advanced. 7th Bengal Infantry go to Burma.

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No. 4.

From SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY.

March 31, 1891.

Telegram, 31st, received. Have you any information as to number of soldiers killed or wounded?

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No. 5

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

April 1, 1891.

I have consulted Commander-in-Chief. Troops will advance on Manipur from Kohima, Silchar, and Tammu. Those advancing from the latter place should reach Manipur about the 18th April; others will take longer.

The civil officers with the Chief Commissioner were Mr. Cossins, Assistant Secretary; Lieutenants Gurdon and Wood, Assistant Commissioners; Mr. Grimwood, Political Agent; and Mrs. Grimwood, also possibly Mr. Melville, Superintendent Telegraphs.

Military officers, Captain Boileau and Lieutenant Brackenbury, 44th Goorkhas; Colonel Skene, Captain Butcher, Lieutenants Lugard and Chatterton; and Dr. Calvert of 42nd Goorkhas, and Lieutenant Simpson of 43rd Goorkhas. Mrs. Grimwood, with Boileau and Gurdon, are reported to have escaped in direction of Cachar. Quinton, Skene, Grimwood, and Simpson reported by the fugitives to be prisoners. I have no present apprehension for Quinton's safety. We are endeavouring to open communications with Manipur through Burma and Assam.

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No. 6.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

April 1, 1891.

Mrs. Grimwood, Gurdon, Boileau, Butcher, Woods, Lugard, and Calvert arrived safely with Cowley's detachment at Lakhipur, near Silchar. Quinton, Skene, Grimwood, Cossins, and Simpson treacherously captured, prisoners in Manipur.

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No. 7.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

April 1, 1891.

The following is the substance of a telegram received from Lieutenant Gurdon, dated Lakhipur, 31st:—"On the 24th Quinton sent a force to arrest Jubaraj. The Manipuris "resisted, a general engagement followed. Our side retreated to the Residency, which was "shelled. Quinton asked for terms, and went out to meet Jubaraj, where he was "treacherously taken prisoner with Skene, Grimwood, Cossins, and Simpson. The Mani- "puris then recommenced the attack on the Residency. The defenders held out till 2 a.m. "on the 25th, when, being short of ammunition, they retreated towards Cachar. They "fortunately met the detachment following under Lieutenant Cowley. The following were "with Gurdon, and are safe,—Boileau, Butcher, Wood, Lugard, Calvert, and Mrs, "Grimwood. The detachment at Langthabal is said to have been cut up, and Melvill, "Telegraph Superintendent, captured."

I suspect the person whose arrest was attempted was Senapatti, not Jubaraj. Apparently the Langthabal detachment got away to Tammu.

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No. 8.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

April 1, 1891.

Deputy Commisssioner at Kohima reports that about 70 fugitives of the Assam regiment have reached that place. They confirm report of Brackenbury's death.

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No. 9.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

April 1, 1891.

Manipur. Latest news that force was sent to arrest Jubaraj. Manipuris resisted, and general fighting followed. Ammunition running short, troops retreated to Residency, which Manipuris attacked and shelled. Chief Commissioner went out to treat. He was treacherously captured, with Skene, Grimwood, Cossins, and Simpson. Manipuris again attacked Residency. Ammunition failed, and obliged party to retreat on 25th March, fighting their way across hills till met by Cowley's detachment. Melville reported captured.

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No. 10.

From SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY.

April 1, 1891.

Very glad to hear that Gurdon's party arrived safe at Lukhimpore. How many of Quinton's escort accompanied them? Has any news beeen received of Chatterton?

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No. 11.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

April 2, 1891.

Manipur. Casualties, as far as known at present, are :—

*Killed.*—44th Bengal Infantry, Brackenbury, 1 subadar, 2 havildars, 10 sepoys. 43rd Bengal Infantry, 2 sepoys.

*Wounded.*—42nd Bengal Infantry, Lugard slightly, 11 sepoys. 44th Bengal Infantry, 9 sepoys.

*Missing.*—42nd Bengal Infantry, 51. 43rd Bengal Infantry, 33. 44th Bengal Infantry, 22.

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No. 12.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

April 3, 1891.

The fugitives from Manipur are of opinion that the captives will be kept with a view to obtaining easier terms. Steps have been taken to demand their surrender and communicate with Chief Commissioner by despatch of letters from Kohima, Silchar, and Tammu. Letters should reach Manipur on 5th. Spies have also been sent to collect information as to captives. We are concerting further measures with McCabe, who has special knowledge of Manipur, and who will be employed as political officer on Cachar side. He shares opinion that captives will not be injured, and may possibly be surrendered. He says disposition of Senapatti to Grimwood is friendly. Detachment under Grant, which was despatched from Tammu on first receipt of news on 27th, was reported to have been surrounded at Waitank, in Manipur, on 30th, the messengers sent to recall him having failed to reach him. A later account states that Grant had driven the Manipuris out of Thabal on 31st, but was confronted by a larger body with guns. Chatterton is with Otter, near Silchar, safe. Melville a captive in Manipur. Lugard's wound very slight.

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No. 13.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

April 4, 1891.

My telegram of 3rd. Following is substance of message received at Tammu from Grant. *Begins*:—He is holding mud fort which he captured from the enemy at Thabal, 10 miles south of Manipur. He is now threatened by large and well-armed Manipuri force with artillery, and asks (? urgently) for relief and supply of ammunition. *Ends*. Officer commanding Tammu has been (? told) to push on rapidly small relieving force, and Tammu is being reinforced. Colonel Browne, with 300 rifles, has been ordered to advance as far as possible to point half way between Silchar and Manipur. We expect main body from Tammu to be near Manipur between 15th and 16th, and force from Silchar not much later.

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No. 14.

From SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY.

April 4, 1891.

Yours, yesterday. To which regiment does Grant belong?

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No. 15.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

April 5, 1891.

Your telegram of yesterday. Grant belongs to 2nd Battalion of 4th Goorkhas.

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No. 16.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

April 7, 1891.

Cancel our telegram of 5th April. Grant belongs to the 12th Madras Infantry.

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No. 17.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

April 7, 1891.

Presgrave, with detachment 12th Madras Infantry, left Tammu 4th April to relieve Grant. Orders issued for 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas and remainder 12th Madras Infantry to push on from Tammu on arrival there to support or relieve Grant and Presgrave. After their relief is accomplished, the whole of Graham's column will concentrate for advance in strength on Manipur.

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No. 18.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

April 6, 1891.

Telegraphic communication between Kendat and Tammu interrupted. Cause not known. Steps being taken to re-open line.

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No. 19.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

April 7

Telegraphic communication between Kendat and Tamnu restored.

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No. 20.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

April 8, 1891.

Deputy Commissioner at Kohima wires, 8th:—"Messenger sent by me to Manipur has "just arrived at camp Loonedzama, where there is field telegraph office. He is bringing "letter from Maharaja to Viceroy. He affirms death of Quinton, Skene, Grimwood, Cossins, "Simpson, Melvill, and Signaller O'Brien. Letter cannot reach here before morning, 9th. "Shall wire contents on receipt."

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No. 21.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

April 9, 1891.

*Deputy Commissioner Kohima forwards text of letter received from Manipur Regent. It purports to be copy of telegram sent on 25th of March by Regent to Viceroy. Regent begins by describing preparations made in Manipur to receive Chief Commissioner. He says that Chief Commissioner called Darbar on arrival, 22nd; that he and all his brothers attended, but were kept waiting for an hour, and that Senapatti, being unwell, went away. Afterwards Chief Commissioner demanded Senapatti's presence, but he was feeling sick, and could not attend then. Chief Commissioner refused to see Regent, who returned to palace. Manipuris said to have been much alarmed by the unusual show of troops at Darbar. Letter omits all reference to what passed on 23rd, and goes on verbatim. Begins:* All of a sudden my palace was attacked on early morning of 24th, when we were all asleep. Troops entered the palace, killing sentries. The troops demolished our temple, sacred idols, killing women and children, set fire to houses, tied children by hair and threw them on fire. Still we tried to make peace. At last we lost all control over our men. They were provoked at the barbarous acts of the troops, and fought hard for their wives, religion, and children. Fighting lasted till next morning. The result was large number of my subjects killed; British officers, including Chief Commissioner and Political Agent, and few troops killed also. Exact number still unknown. I regret very much the sad occurrence. All Her Majesty's employés, troops, and subjects surviving are well cared for. I took no aggressive part. This fact can be proved by Her Majesty's subjects, employés, and troops now at Manipur. This disaster has happened only on rash ill-advised acts on the part of officers concerned. It is not known to my policy. Such barbarous acts have been committed, and I think my subjects were justified to fight for the cause of their religion, wives, and children. *Ends.* The Maharaja's account disagrees entirely with evidence of survivors, and is obviously an attempt to shield himself by complete misrepresentation of the facts. A further letter from Regent brought by same messenger, acknowledges receipt of our demand for release of prisoners (see my telegram of 3rd) and asserts that with exception of a clerk and interpreter, all British subjects and captives were released before demand was received. This evidently does not refer to British officers, and I fear there can be no doubt that Quinton, Skene, Grimwood, Cossins, Simpson, and Melville have been murdered.

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No. 22.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

April 9, 1891.

General officer commanding in Burma telegraphs to-day that a messenger has arrived at Tammu, reporting Grant all well at Thabal. Burma Government also reports that British troops have occupied Ladantonthana from Cachar side. This is only 18 miles from Manipur. Regular troops said to be deserting Regent. Death of Quinton and those with him confirmed by letter from head clerk, Manipur Agency, detained by Darbar in Manipur.

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No. 23.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

April 10, 1891.

Following received from Tammu, 9th April:—"Messenger sent Manipur reports to "following effect:—On 4th April 4,000 Manipur troops, with one gun, attacked Grant in "a fort at Alongtaing, near Thabal. The attack began at 8 p.m., and lasted three hours. "The Manipuris, failing to take Grant's position, retreated to the capital, losing the "Sonabuddy Prince, two Generals, and ten soldiers; number of wounded unknown. No "casualties reported in Grant's detachment. The repulse had a demoralizing effect on the "Manipur army, and the chief villagers are prepared to submit to the British forces, but the "capital and approaches are fortified on Tammu side." Presgrave is advancing to support Grant. He was expected to arrive at Pallel on the evening of 8th April. The 2nd Battalion 4th Ghoorkha Regiment, two guns, and 12th Madras Infantry reach Tammu on or before 11th April, and are ordered to push on to support Grant and Presgrave, and to hold Thabal till Graham's whole force is concentrated there for an advance on Manipur.

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No. 24.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

April 12, 1891.

Manipur. Report of Captain Boileau, senior officer surviving, shows Regent's allegations regarding ill-treatment of Manipuris by our troops quite unfounded. Manipuris fired first on them. I infer from report that force divided in attempting to arrest Senapatti; that fighting took place in large walled and moated enclosure, containing his house and Rajaa's palace, also in Residency, which was commanded from palace enclosure walls. Our troops evidently fought at great disadvantage.

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No. 25.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

April 12, 1891.

Grant retired from Thabal 9th. Reached Pallel safely 10th, meeting relieving force. He held out splendidly against overwhelming odds ever since 31st. Lost, one killed, four wounded.

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No. 26.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

April 16, 1891.

A Native Kahar belonging to Quinton's escort states that he was present when our officers were murdered. He was kept as prisoner inside principal entrance to palace

enclosed, and was there on night of 24th. Following is verbatim extract from his statement:—

"The Sahibs came in at about 8 p.m. It was bright moonlight. Then the Sahibs had about half-an-hour's conversation with the Jubraj and Senapatti. After this they were seized and killed. The Manipuris first cut off their hands, then their feet, and then their heads. Their hands were tied and then cut off; their feet were cut off as they stood. The Chief Commissioner was killed first. After that I was unable to see anything, as a crowd got around. I was about 20 paces off only from where the prisoners were killed. The Jubraj and Senapatti saw all that happened from about six yards off. I don't know what was done after this. About 1,000 men must have been present when Mr. Quinton and the others were killed. I did not see the corpses of the Sahibs. I saw the Chief Commissioner killed with my own eyes."

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No. 27.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

April 16, 1891.

Kohima column under Collett advances 17th. Cachar column under Rennick concentrates on Irung 19th. Supplies and transport well up. Tammu column—Detachments under Grant and Presgrave were at Pallel on 13th; 2nd Battalion 4th Ghurkhas and two guns marched yesterday to join them, and are ordered to advance and take up their position at Thabal. Much rain, and roads heavy. Concentration of three columns for simultaneous advance on Manipur probable on 27th.

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No. 28.

From SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY.

April 15, 1891.

Can you not keep me more fully informed as to Manipur affairs? I should like outline of Boileau's report and to know progress of punitive measures.

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No. 29.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

April 16, 1891.

Yours, 15. I will keep you fully informed. Full text of Boileau's report not yet received. Our telegram of the 12th instant gave gist of summary telegraphed to us. We expect full report from Gurdon in a day or two. Substance of this will be telegraphed to you.

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No. 30.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

April 16, 1891.

Presgrave, 12th Madras Infantry, reports Pallel, 14th, that on march there with 200 rifles he attacked Manipuri picket at Aimol, which fled with loss four killed. His force opposed near Pallel by 300 Manipuris, who fled, pursued by mounted Infantry under Grant. 50 enemy killed. No casualties our side.

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No. 31.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

April 18, 1891.

Report received from Gurdon, Assistant Commissioner, who was with Quinton in Manipur. Quinton was received with all honour in Manipur territory, but Regent's brothers all failed to attend Darbar at noon on 22nd March, under the plea of illness, though Senapatti had met Quinton the same morning. A second Darbar was fixed for 9 a.m. on 23rd, but no one came. Grimwood visited the palace without result, and Quinton then sent a written ultimatum to the Regent, warning him that, unless the Senapatti was surrendered, he would be arrested. Grimwood delivered this in the afternoon of the 23rd, and told the Regent that his recognition as Maharaja depended on the Senapatti's surrender. The Regent was apparently afraid of Senapatti and would not agree. Shortly before daybreak on the 24th a force was sent to arrest Senapatti in his house. They were received with a heavy fire and obtained possession of the house after a severe struggle, but found that Senapatti had left. At 10 the Residency was attacked. In the evening, during a truce, while Quinton was negotiating with the Regent, Senapatti sent a messenger inviting Quinton to meet him. After some hesitation, Quinton, on the advice of Grimwood, went to the main gate. The party had no escort or arms. After a parley on bridge, they entered the gate. The officers in the Residency knew no more, until suddenly attacked about midnight. Till then all was quiet, as rescue was impossible owing to the number and position of the enemy; and, as our ammunition was running short, it was decided to retire towards Cachar.

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No. 32.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

April 20, 1891.

Report from Pallel, 18th April, that reconnaissance of mounted infantry discovered the enemy, estimated to be 2,000 strong, at Athawphun, one mile south of Thabal, holding the strong position of an entrenched village.

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No. 33.

From SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY.

April 20, 1891.

Yours, 18th, Manipur, states that ammunition was running short. Was this due to rifles being of different patterns?

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No. 34.

From SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY.

April 20, 1891.

Manipur. It is stated that women and children, relatives of the Jubaraj, were killed in the attack on the palace. Is this true? and if so, under what circumstances?

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No. 35.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

April 21, 1891.

Yours, yesterday. Regent asserts that several boys and women were killed at the time of the attack on the Senapati's house. He does not say that they were related to him. Maxwell, Deputy Commissioner, observes on this:—"The atrocities named are altogether false, as I have made careful inquiries." Gurdon, Assistant Commissioner, reports:—"That women and children were killed, &c., is absolutely false." The officer commanding at Silchar telegraphed 10th:—"The officers state that no cruelty of any kind was practised by us, nor was it possible." This refers to Boileau, and apparently to all other officers who retired with him to Silchar. Regent's statements will be further investigated on the spot.

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No. 36.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

April 21, 1891.

Advance of Manipur columns steadily progressing, notwithstanding difficulty of roads and weather. Kohima column, about 1,000 men and three guns, was to have advanced 20th. Silchar column, 1,600 rifles and two guns, was at Barak 19th. Tammu column pushing up. Approximate strength, 320 British, 750 Native troops.

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No. 37.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

April 22, 1891.

The evidence connecting the alleged failure of ammunition with difference in pattern of rifles is not conclusive. The matter is being inquired into. Boileau's party, which fought its way to Silchar, had not exhausted its ammunition.

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No. 38.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

April 27, 1891.

Collett telegraphs to-day from Sengmai, one march from Manipur, that he has received letters announcing that the Regent Jubaraj and the Senapatti (? fled) last night, and that the inhabitants will not resist. Explosion heard in the direction of Manipur. Later telegram from Collett reports no enemy in sight. Saw Graham's signals before sundown. Collett advances on Manipur to-day.

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No. 39.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

April 28, 1891.

Manipur. Tammu column. Graham reports from Pallel, 29 miles from Manipur, that, on the 25th, a reconnaissance under Captain Drury, 2nd Battalion 4th Ghoorka Regiment, discovered enemy, about 1,000 strong, in an earthwork on plain five miles north of Pallel. The line of retreat was closed by Captain Drury, and Graham then attacked enemy with 350 2nd Battalion 4th Ghoorkhas and 12th Madras Infantry, under cover of fire of two guns, and after hand-to-hand fight captured the earthwork, which the enemy defended with great stubbornness, losing 128 killed in and near the work, and many more in the pursuit by mounted infantry. Our troops behaved splendidly. The casualties were:—killed, Jemadar-Adjutant Kiruram Gurung, 2nd Battalion 4th Ghoorkhas, one private, 2nd Battalion 4th Ghoorkhas; wounded, Captain F. M. Drury, 2nd Battalion 4th Ghoorkhas, Captain P. M. Carnegy, 2nd Battalion 4th Ghoorkhas, Lieutenant C. J. W. Grant, 12th Madras Infantry, severely in the neck, Lieutenant F. W. A. Cox, 12th Madras Infantry, severely in the shoulder, Subadar-Major Kurpatti Gurung, 2nd Battalion 4th Ghoorkhas, severely, Jemadar Birbal Nagarkoti, 43rd Bengal Infantry (?) severely, also six sepoys. Total, two killed, twelve wounded.

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No. 40.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

April 28, 1891.

Manipur. Silchar column, under Renick, occupied Naramgaon, four miles from Bishenpur, on the evening of the 23rd, after passing a formidable stockaded position in the Laimatak defile. This position was hastily abandoned by the enemy after slight opposition, their commander being taken prisoner. No casualties on our side. 1st Battalion 2nd Ghoorkha Regiment, Kaopam, have had 50 cases of cholera and six deaths.

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No. 41.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

April 29, 1891.

Manipur. The three columns met in the Manipur palace enclosure on the 27th April. There was no opposition. The palace buildings were deserted, but the inhabitants remained in the adjacent villages. Our troops are all housed in the palace buildings. The Native prisoners held by the Manipuris are alive and well.

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No. 42.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

April 30, 1891.

Following from Collett, Manipur, 27th. "The Regent and his three brothers fled "last evening; inquiries are being made regarding them. The Regent sent a letter "to me this morning declaring his freedom from all responsibility in the murder of "our officers and his willingness to be judged by a Commission of British officers." Follow reply sent:—"Your telegram of 27th. Please answer Regent's letter, and "inform him that, if he comes in, he will be granted a formal trial in accordance "with section eight of instructions contained in my telegram dated 13th April. "Explain to him clearly the charges upon which he may be tried." The instructions referred to form an enclosure to our despatch of the 15th April.

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No. 43.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

April 30, 1891.

In reference to statements which have appeared as to Quinton's intention of arresting Senapatti in Durbar, the following may be of use. Our instructions as to the Senapatti are in paragraphs 4 and 7 of Foreign Department letter to Quinton, 360 E., of 21st February. Quinton telegraphed to the Foreign Department on 18th March, referring to the above instructions, and saying, "I propose to require the "Regent and the Durbar to meet me on arrival, announce the decision of Government, "arrest Senapatti, and inform him that the length of his exile and return depend on "his conduct and the tranquillity of the country; and order the Maharaja to place a "gun with the escort during my stay to prevent any disturbance. The Senapatti to "come away with me on the 25th. The officer commanding concurs in this." These proposals were approved by telegram on the 19th.

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No. 44.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

April 30, 1891.

Collett telegraphs that Manipur Regent and brothers, with following of 50 armed men, have fled in north-east direction, apparently to Chasad, in Tonkal Naga country. Mounted infantry sent in pursuit, but not likely to overtake them. Burial place of our murdered officers has been found, and a military funeral ceremony was to be held this morning.

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No. 45.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

May 2, 1891.

Manipur. Maxwell reports that the remains of the British officers and others have been interred in the grounds of the Residency after a funeral ceremony. Most bodies had been mutilated, heads and feet cut off. Graves of former Political Agents were found desecrated.

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No. 46.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

May 2, 1891.

All quiet in Manipur, 29th April. The postal line to Silchar had been re-established, and the Kohima line was to re-open in two or three days. The inhabitants were returning to their villages, and Collett was getting local supplies of grain. He hoped to re-open the daily market in a few days.

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No. 47.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

May 3, 1891.

General Collett wires from Manipur, 30th April last, that mounted infantry had come upon traces of Regent and companions, and had found rifles, ammunition, and ponies, but were obliged to desist from pursuit owing to hills being impracticable for mounted infantry. Regent had taken Chasad route, and his following had dwindled to 20 men. The wounded officers are doing well.

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No. 48.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

May 4, 1891.

Major Maxwell, chief political officer, telegraphs from Manipur: "No relatives "of Senapatti were killed or injured in the attack on the 24th. Captains Butcher and "Lugard, Dr. Calvert, and Subadar Mahesh Thapar all say decidedly that no women "or children were seen in the Senapatti's enclosure."

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No. 49.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

May 5, 1891.

My telegram, 30th April, and Despatch, 8th April, paragraph 3, Manipur. Following is full text of telegrams. First from Quinton, 18th March. *Begins:*—"Your letter "of the 21st ultimo. Expect to reach Manipur on Sunday, with escort described "in my demi-official letter of the 22nd idem. Have communicated with the Political "Agent through Lieutenant Gurdon, whom I sent on in advance. Your paragraph 4." *Ends.* (Then insert passages quoted in my telegram, 30th.) *Begins again:*—"India, "not Assam, should be the place of his detention, the cost of which will be Rs. 50. "Paragraph 7. Conditions, site, 300 troops, and acceptance by the Maharaja of the "advice of the Political Agent. Paragraph 8. Maharaja's residence, Brindaban, "and allowance Rs. 100. Pucca-Sena must not return to Manipur, and his detention "will cost Rs. 40. The younger brothers may remain in Manipur. If no reply "reaches me by Saturday I will act as above." *Ends.* Second. *From Foreign* Secretary. *Begins:*—"Your telegram, 18th. Subject to re-consideration if necessary "of the amount of the Maharajah's allowance proposals are approved." *Ends.*

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No. 50.

From SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY.

May 6, 1891.

Manipur. See Enclosure 36 to your Despatch of 15th April. Does paragraph 6 provide for inquiry into action of our own officers, civil and military, between 21st and 25th March? If not, full provision should be made for it.

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No. 51.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

May 9, 1891.

Your telegram of the 6th May. Manipur. We have made it clear to Collett that investigation already ordered is to provide fully for inquiry which you desire.

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No. 52.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

May 8, 1891.

My telegram, 30th April. Arrest of Senapatti. Gurdon, who was with Quinton in Manipur, telegraphs, 8th. *Begins:*—Arrangement was, orders of India were to be announced at Durbar, and Senapatti was to be told to surrender. If he refused,

Colonel Skene was to arrest him at Durbar. Troops were kept in readiness round Residency where Durbar was held, in case of resistance. Made following communications to Grimwood beforehand:—

*First*, informed him of intention to deport Senapatti; asked him best way to arrest him without affording him an opportunity of forcibly resisting. Grimwood's reply was Senapatti personally would resist to the utmost. Grimwood could suggest no means of arresting Senapatti as described. Grimwood never mentioned extent of Senapatti's followers in Palace, or general rising likely.

*Second*, asked Grimwood whether he could bring pressure to bear on Regent to arrest Senapatti. Grimwood's answer to other communications less important. Colonel Skene was told, in Golaghat, on 6th March, objects of expedition. *Ends.*

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No. 53.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

May 10, 1891.

Maxwell telegraphs, 7th. *Begins:*—Tongal General surrendered himself to-day, and is now in custody. *Ends.* Collett telegraphs, 8th. *Begins:*—The Regent was arrested this morning by some Manipuris sent out by Major Maxwell, and is now a prisoner under a military guard. *Ends.* Efforts are being made to capture other Princes. Maxwell telegraphs, 7th, that grave of Sir James Johnstone's child has been deliberately desecrated by Manipuris, though situated in Naga country, 14 miles from capital. Following are Maxwell's words. *Begins:*—On or about 27th March, by order of the Raja of Durbar (*sic*), seven Manipur sepahis were sent to Kunjopkol to open child's grave and scatter remains. Six out of seven were apprehended and confessed as above, and on 5th instant were publicly flogged. *Ends.*

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No. 54.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

May 10, 1891.

Your telegram, Manipur, 9th May. Grimwood's reply to second question was word "No."

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No. 55.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

May 10, 1891.

In answer to Gurdon's telegram, 7th, Foreign Secretary telegraphed, "Is following "passage correct? *Begins:*—'Grimwood could suggest no means of arresting Senapatti "as described.' *Ends.* Secondly. Did Skene know Grimwood's opinion as to likeli- "hood of resistance?" Gurdon answers, 9th. *Begins:*—"Please read 'Grimwood "'could not suggest any means of obtaining possession Senapatti without giving him "'opportunity of forcibly resisting,' for passage quoted by Foreign Secretary. Skene "knew Grimwood's opinion that Senapatti was a desperate man and would not be "taken alive. Grimwood never told Skene or Chief Commissioner that fort enclosure "was full of armed men. He said Senapatti personally would resist. Statement in "'Englishman,' 4th, Grimwood kept in ignorance Chief Commissioner's visit "altogether incorrect. Grimwood saw my telegram and knew every detail. Grim- "wood suggested Senapatti being told he might return afterwards if he behaved "properly." *Ends.*

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No. 56.

VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

May 11, 1891.

Following is correct summary of events Manipur, as far as we have been able to ascertain from most recent accounts:—

Quinton left Calcutta 21st February, taking with him our letter of same day, which contained his instructions. He was directed to visit Manipur and make known the decision of the Government of India regarding recent disturbances. Decision was that Regent should be recognised as Maharaja, and that Senapatti, who had revolted against the former Maharaja, should be removed from State. Quinton was to take sufficient troops to enforce our orders. On 7th March Quinton left Golaghat for Manipur with 400 men. The number of the escort was fixed after careful consultation between Quinton and General Officer Commanding in Assam. Record of consultation shows that possibility of resistance on part of Senapatti was fully understood by Quinton from beginning, and explained to Collett and Skene. Quinton also pointed out that Senapatti had some guns. A force of 500 Goorkhas in Manipur, supported by 200 *en route* from Silchar, was, however, considered ample to overawe malcontents. Papers show that Quinton himself would have been content with even smaller force. One march from Golaghat, Gurdon, Assistant Commissioner, was sent on in advance to see Grimwood, Political Agent in Manipur, and obtain his opinion on the situation. Gurdon reached Manipur 15th. He informed Grimwood of intention to deport Senapatti; asked Grimwood best way to arrest him, without affording opportuity for forcible resistance.

Grimwood replied that Senapatti, personally, would resist to the utmost. Grimwood could not suggest any means of obtaining possession of Senapatti without giving him opportunity of forcibly resisting. Gurdon asked Grimwood whether he could bring pressure to bear on Regent to arrest Senapatti. Grimwood replied that he could not. Gurdon rejoined Quinton on 18th at Karong, four marches from Manipur, on same day. Quinton telegraphed to Foreign Secretary as already reported, and on 19th, not 21st, Foreign Secretary answered approving his proposals.

The word Durbar in Quinton's telegram of 18th means court or entourage. On 21st, Grimwood came out to meet Quinton at Sengmai, one march from Manipur. Presumably, Quinton then explained his views fully to Grimwood. Four miles from Manipur, on the 22nd, Quinton was met by Senapatti, who had with him two regiments. Streets of Manipur were lined by Manipuri troops to number of about 500. Outside the fort Quinton was received by Regent. Quinton then said Durbar would be held in Residency at 12 o'clock. When time came Regent appeared at Residency gate, but guard of honour had been late in falling in, and Grimwood asked Regent to wait a little. After a few minutes Regent came on to Residency steps. Then it became known that Senapatti had not come, and he was sent for. He refused to come on score of illness, and Quinton declined to hold Durbar unless he appeared. After two hours Regent went away. During afternoon Grimwood went to Palace to confer with ministers, and after conference another Durbar was fixed for 9 a.m. on 23rd. When time came no one appeared. Grimwood then paid second visit to Palace but without result. Senapatti would not attend. Then Quinton wrote letter to Regent stating that unless Senapatti were surrendered he would be arrested. Grimwood delivered this letter about 2 p.m. on 23rd, and informed Regent that he would not be recognised as Maharaja unless he gave up Senapatti; but Regent was afraid to do so, and mission failed. Then Quinton consulted with Skene and Grimwood, and resolved to arrest Senapatti next morning. You know what followed. You may repudiate in strongest language idea that Government of India intended to sanction treachery towards Senapatti, and we believe that Quinton was incapable of carrying out instructions in a treacherous manner. Imputation of treachery arises from misconception of Senapatti's position and that of Manipur State. State is subordinate to Government of India, and Senapatti must have known that his conduct in conspiring against Maharaja, who had been recognised by us, rendered him liable to punishment.

There was no question of alluring him to Durbar under false sense of security. It is very doubtful whether he ever meant to attend Durbar. According to Gurdon,

Grimwood did not believe that he ever left Palace to do so on morning of 22nd. If he did not, he apparently expected arrest. Until Gurdon's telegram of 7th May reached us we had not received specific information that if Senapatti refused to submit quietly Quinton intended to have him arrested at Durbar, after announcement of our orders, but we have no doubt Quinton considered open arrest in Durbar in case of such refusal would be most straightforward and safest procedure. Knowing Senapatti's character, Quinton probably felt that only chance of depriving him of opportunity of fomenting disturbance was to effect his deportation as promptly as possible. As a matter of fact, when Senapatti failed to comply with Quinton's orders, and letter of warning was sent to Regent, Senapatti evaded arrest and prepared resistance which led to massacre. This result shows correctness of Quinton's provision. Had arrest taken place at Durbar as intended, Quinton would not have lost his life. Antecedents of Senapatti should not be overlooked. Grimwood described him as a desperate man, who would not be taken alive. In 1881 he was banished and made an outcast for brutally ill-treating some Manipuris, and in 1888 we advised Maharaja to remove him from State for similar offence. His cruelties were notorious.

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## APPENDIX A.

*Previous misconduct of the Senapatti of Manipur.*

TELEGRAM.

From CHIEF COMMISSIONER, SHILLONG, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

May 15, 1881.

Political Agent, Manipur, reports murder committed by Raja's fourth son. Two men beaten to death in his presence. Maharaja has imprisoned son, and says he will investigate case. Have replied that I await result of investigation, and trust Raja will do justice and exact adequate penalty.

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TELEGRAM.

From CHIEF COMMISSIONER, SHILLONG, to FOREIGN, SIMLA.

May 22, 1881.

My telegram of 15th and letter of 18th. Johnstone reports that court of officials appointed to try Manipur Prince have acquitted him of murder, but convicted him of beating two men for murdering the third. Maharaja has banished him to an island and degraded him in caste. Johnstone asks for intimation of Viceroy's displeasure at Prince's conduct, and order that banishment be prolonged. If Viceroy inclines to doing this, it would be essential first for Johnstone to hold court of inquiry, and establish the fact of the murder. In this event early order required, as Johnstone is going on privilege leave in beginning of June. Letter follows.

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TELEGRAM.

From FOREIGN, SIMLA, to CHIEF COMMISSIONER, SHILLONG.

May 23, 1881.

Your telegrams, 15th–22nd May, regarding report of murder by Manipur Raja's son. Government wish no direct interference to be made by British authorities unless for very special reasons. Your letters are awaited. In the meantime Johnstone should certainly not hold court of inquiry.

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## APPENDIX B.

From SECRETARY TO CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM to SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

SIR, Shillong, May 23, 1888.

I AM directed to submit, for the orders of his Excellency the Governor-General in Council, copies of the correspondence noted in the margin, regarding an occurrence in which Tependra Singh, otherwise known as Kotwal Koireng, fourth son of the late and a younger brother of the present Maharaja of Manipur, who holds the office of Senapatti or Commander of the Forces in that State, is implicated.

1. Letter No. 18, dated 19th March 1888, and enclosures, from Political Agent, Manipur, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.
2. Extracts from Political Agent's diaries of the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, and 23rd March.
3. Telegram to Political Agent, dated 27th March.
4. Letter No. 19, from ditto ditto 20th ditto.
5. Ditto No. 25, and enclosures from Political Agent, dated 31st March.
6. Ditto No. 27, ditto ditto 3rd April.
7. Ditto No. 792, from Secretary to Chief Commissioner to Political Agent, dated 16th April 1888.
8. Letter No. 31, dated 23rd April, from Political Agent.
9. Ditto No. 35, ditto 30th ditto ditto.

2. The first official report of this matter received here was the Political Agent's No. 18, dated 19th March 1888, of which the second paragraph ran as follows :—

"On Sunday, the 11th March, the Senapatti had two men, *Wangkhai Bapu Chand* and Khumal Themba, residents of Lumding, a village about 18 miles from Manipur, seized and brought into his compound. He had them taken to his stable and gave orders to beat them. The men were held down by their arms and legs and were beaten across the small of the back till both fainted. Some water was poured over their faces, and when this had partially revived them they were again beaten till one of them appeared to be lifeless. The two men were then placed on a *machán* over a fire and partially roasted. All this took place in the presence of the Senapatti, who was sitting looking on and giving directions how to torture the wretched men. It was about mid-day at the time. In the afternoon the two men were carried on ponies to Chandrakhong, about 11 miles distant, where the Senapatti is having some salt-wells dug. Here they were kept until at my instance the Maharaja ordered them to be brought into the Palace. After considerable difficulty, I got the Palace authorities to send over the two men to my hospital for inspection by myself and by the hospital assistant. They were carried in this morning at 10 o'clock. I have never seen a more sickening sight than the state of these poor men. Their backs were raw, the wounds extending to both flanks. One man lay in an insensible state. His recovery is doubtful, as his liver and kidneys have both been injured. The reason for this brutal conduct on the part of the Senapatti is reported to be the following :—

"The two men who were beaten are slaves (*golams*) of Prince Pakka Sana, the next elder brother to the Senapatti. Pakka Sana had given Wangkhai Bapu Chand, the elder of the two (both are brothers), a pony to keep for him. The Senapatti sent men to catch this pony. He is apparently in the habit of seizing any pony he takes a fancy to. The two men refused to give up the pony on the ground that they were under the orders of Pakka Sana and not under the Senapatti. This natural refusal on their part roused the Senapatti to fury, and led to the subsequent brutality which he has been guilty of."

Mr. Primrose, having thus stated the case, went on to mention certain previous offences committed by the Senapatti, to which further reference will presently be made. On receiving this letter the Chief Commissioner sent the following telegram to the Political Agent :—

"Your No. 18 and demi-official of 19th: please state in full detail the evidence on which your statements rest, forwarding copies of statements of witnesses, if any recorded, and giving Senapatti's version of case if you can get it. Meantime, tell

Maharaja and ministers I regard the matter as most heinous, and expect him to do justice on guilty party without fear or favour, and that without a moment's delay."

That telegram was crossed on the road by the Political Agent's No. 19, dated 20th March, in which he reported that the Maharaja had suspended the Senapatti and kept him confined to his own apartments, "pending the orders of the Government on the case;" and subsequently there arrived certain diaries, from which it appeared that, though the case had been brought to the Political Agent's notice before the 15th March, the matter of the roasting was not mentioned until the 18th, when Pakka Sana, whose servants had been the victims, and who was said to be "furious with the Senapatti," brought it forward as an additional item to the charge.

Next there came the Political Agent's first letter (No. 25, dated 31st March) in reply to the Chief Commissioner's telegram, from which it appeared that the only explanation offered by the Senapatti was that Bapu Chand had stolen a pony, and that for this theft he had been beaten. That letter was followed by the Political Agent's No. 27, dated 3rd April, with which he forwarded the detailed depositions of the men who had been beaten. In these depositions they gave a somewhat unsatisfactory account of the circumstances which led to their being beaten, and, after describing the beating, referred to the alleged roasting in a manner which struck the Chief Commissioner as somewhat remarkable, Bapu Chand having said, after stating that he had fainted from the beating, "I was revived by water being poured on me, and by being placed close to a fire, at which they roasted the fresh cuts on my back," and Thotpa Khumal Themba having deposed as follows :—

"Bapu was seized and beaten till he fainted. I did not see him roasted, but when I was beaten and became insensible I was put before a fire and turned round and round like a fish being broiled; I don't know whether this was done to do me good or torture me; I was too far gone to know all that was being done."

3. On considering the case as it was now presented to him, it seemed clear to the Chief Commissioner that, taking the facts that were admitted or beyond dispute, the case against the Senapatti was a very grave one. He had caused the men to be so mercilessly beaten, that eight days afterwards they exhibited most serious injuries, both external and internal, and it was then still doubtful whether one of them would survive. Even if they were only beaten, and that because they had stolen a pony, the punishment far exceeded in its cruelty anything that could be tolerated even in a barbarous State like Manipur. Moreover, the antecedents of the Senapatti aggravated his offence.

4. There were, however, certain points affecting the nature and degree of the Senapatti's guilt which, as it appeared to the Chief Commissioner, were left by Mr. Primrose's inquiry in a very unsatisfactory position. In the first place, and this was a matter of the highest importance, there was the question of the alleged roasting of the complainants after they had been beaten. Having regard to the circumstance that no reference to this most striking feature of the case had been made in the first reports of it that reached Mr. Primrose, but that it was first mentioned by Pakka Sana, who was said to be "furious with the Senapatti," seeing also how widely the version of the story given by the complainants differed from that originally put forward by others, it being now stated that they were merely placed in front of the fire, and not over it on *changs*, and being struck by the singular admission implied in the complainants' statements that they might have been put by the fire, not with a view to torturing them, but with a view to reviving them, the Chief Commissioner could not but feel some suspicion that the charge of roasting the complainants might be utterly false, built up, perhaps under the influence of Pakka Sana, by exaggeration and distortion on the simple fact that the men were put close to the fire in accordance with one of those extraordinary notions of medical treatment which prevail among natives, especially in the more remote parts of the country. Then, again, it seemed to the Chief Commissioner, though this was a matter of smaller importance, that the circumstances which led to the ill-treatment of the complainants had not been as fully investigated as they ought to have been. Mr. Primrose was accordingly addressed in my letter, No. 792, dated the 16th ultimo, on these points, and Mr. Grimwood, who has just relieved Mr. Primrose, has replied in his letter No. 35, dated the 30th ultimo.

5. On the first and most important point, that of the alleged roasting, Mr. Grimwood's letter seems to the Chief Commissioner conclusive. It appears from it that it is the practice in Manipur to put persons who are ill on a mat with their backs very

close to a fire. One of the complainants states that the Maharaja's *kabiráj*, under whom they were placed for treatment, used to put them every day before the fire, and the Residency hospital assistant found the complainants in this position when he first saw them in the Palace hospital, some days after they were beaten. Moreover, one of the complainants states that the Senapatti, apparently considering his work done, left directly they had been beaten, and before they were placed by the fire, and both state that they were taken away from the fire when they complained of the heat. Strange to say, the complainants, notwithstanding all this, now declare positively, which they did not do before, that they believe they were put near the fire for purposes of torture. The conclusion to which Mr. Grimwood comes is that it was not with the intention of torturing them that they were placed before the fire, and he adds that Mr. Primrose, having reconsidered the matter, now takes the same view, and is inclined to think "that the roasting was intended merely to revive the men."

6. Singular as this conclusion may at first sight appear, the Chief Commissioner has no hesitation in accepting it, and, if the Governor-General in Council agrees with him, the charge against the Senapatti is reduced to the simple one of having had the complainants beaten; but it will be seen from the facts stated above as to the brutal nature of the beating that the case is nevertheless a very serious one.

7. The exact circumstances which led to the ill-treatment of the complainants are, as will be seen from Mr. Grimwood's letter, still left in doubt; but this a matter of minor importance. So far as it is possible to form a conjecture on this point, the Chief Commissioner is inclined to think that what occurred was that the Senapatti's servants, proceeding on some business of his, attempted to seize the complainants' pony; that on meeting with resistance they returned to their master, and made some charges against the complainants, including, no doubt, a charge of stealing a pony of his which appears to have been missing; and that on this the complainants were seized and beaten in the merciless way described under the Senapatti's orders, partly as a punishment and partly as a means of extorting from them some information as to the missing pony.

8. It will be seen from the letter from the Maharaja, which is the last enclosure to Mr. Grimwood's letter, that the Maharaja, though he had placed the Senapatti under suspension and arrest, "pending the orders of the Government," subsequently declared that he had pardoned him. Intimation of this had reached the Chief Commissioner by telegram before the receipt of Mr. Grimwood's letter, and it may be added that, from other communications received from Mr. Primrose, it was clear that the inclination of the Maharaja, if left to himself, was to let the Senapatti off after a few days' suspension and arrest.

9. So much as to the nature and degree of the Senapatti's offence and the mode in which the Maharaja would deal with the case. To turn now to the question as to the action we ought to take in the matter. It seems to the Chief Commissioner that, as a consequence of the alteration in our relations with the State of Manipur brought about by the annexation of Upper Burma, the town of Manipur being now an important post on the main line of communication between two British Provinces, with a British garrison located in its suburbs, it is inevitable that we should exercise a closer supervision over the Maharaja's administration than we have hitherto done. At the same time, Mr. Fitzpatrick is fully aware of the views of the Government of India as regards unnecessary interference in Native States,—views in the wisdom of which, if he may be permitted to say so, he fully concurs,—and if this had been the Senapatti's first offence he would have been content to accept the temporary arrest and suspension of him by the Maharaja as a sufficient punishment.

10. But it is not his first offence. In the year 1881 (*see* correspondence ending with my letter No. 980, dated the 26th July 1881), he had three men beaten in the same way, the result being that one of them died from the injuries he received, and in one of the letters written on that occassion by Sir J. Johnstone, it is stated that this was "by no means his first act of violence." Other alleged misdeeds of his are referred to in the Political Agent's letter of the 19th March (enclosed). To the charge that he was the instigator of the cruel mutilation of Naik Mahabir Singh, of the 4th B. I., in 1887, the Chief Commissioner will not particularly allude, because it rested on mere rumour and suspicion; but the character of the Senapatti for violence and turbulence will be seen from the Political Agent's letter, No. 165, dated the 27th May 1887.

11. Having regard to the Senapatti's antecedents, the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that some substantial punishment should be inflicted on him, and the smallest punishment that he could approve would be banishment from Manipur for a year. This was the punishment he underwent for the offence he committed in 1881, and

though the circumstance that both men escaped with their lives in this instance (though one nearly died) makes the present case less serious, that consideration is counterbalanced by the fact of the present being the second offence of the same class of which the Senapatti has been found guilty. I am to add that matters of this sort cannot well be dealt with lightly in Manipur, where the Maharaja is unfortunately surrounded by a number of brothers, who exercise a kind of quasi-independent authority greatly open to abuse.

12. As regards the pardon said to have been given by the Maharaja to the Senapatti, it will be remembered that, as stated above, the Political Agent reported, on the 20th March, that the Maharaja and his ministers had suspended the Senapatti, and placed him in arrest, "pending the orders of the Government on his case." The Maharaja knew perfectly well from the way in which Mr. Primrose took up the case, and from what occurred in connexion with the former case in 1881, that the matter was one of a sort that he could not dispose of without reference to Government, and the Chief Commissioner feels convinced that the so-called pardon must have been well understood between the Maharaja and the Senapatti to be one that could take effect only if the Government approved of it, and which was given as it was merely in the hope of forcing our hands. Accordingly when the Chief Commissioner sent a remonstrance on the subject through the Political Agent to the Maharaja, as he did by telegram on the 3rd instant, the pardon was set aside by the Maharaja, the Senapatti being replaced in arrest, and the case, therefore, still remains to be disposed of.

I am to state in this connexion that though the Maharaja's conduct in the matter has not been all that could be wished, yet he has in the Chief Commissioner's opinion done nearly as well as, considering the barbarous state of things that prevails in Manipur, and the weakness of his position as little better than *primus inter pares*, could be reasonably expected of him. It must be remembered that Mr. Grimwood's letter, in which a less favourable view of the Maharaja's conduct is expressed, was written before the Maharaja had, in compliance with the Chief Commissioner's wishes, replaced the Senapatti under arrest.

13. Assuming that the Governor-General in Council concurs with the Chief Commissioner in thinking that we should insist on the Senapatti being banished for at least a year, the question remains as to the place to which he should be banished. The Chief Commissioner, I am to say, would prefer to see him sent to some place in British India, both because he considers it would have a greater effect, and because from what occurred during the recent attack by the Wangkhairakpa on the Palace (*cf.* my letter, No. 2,053, dated 20th September 1887), he thinks it quite possible that if the Senapatti were anywhere near Manipur, he might, even without gaining over any of the troops, return suddenly with a few followers, force his way into the Palace, and proceed to any extremities before he could be stopped. Anyhow, the Chief Commissioner thinks that if we insist on the Senapatti being banished, it would be only fair to give the Maharaja, who is stated to be afraid of him, the option of having him sent to British India. I am accordingly to ask that, in the event of the Governor-General in Council approving of the above proposals, it should be left to the Chief Commissioner to settle, after reference to the Maharaja, the place where the Senapatti should be detained. In the event of its being settled that he should be detained in British India, the Chief Commissioner would have him at once conducted either to Kohima or Cachar, there to await further orders as to his exact place of abode. In the event of his being detained in British India, it would be arranged that the Maharaja should, as in the case of Bara Chauba, defray whatever expenses might be incurred.

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No. 18.

From A. J. PRIMROSE, Esq., C.S., Political Agent, Manipur, to THE SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM.

(Received March 26, 1888.)

Manipur (viâ Cachar), March 19, 1888.

I have the honour to submit the following case against the Senapatti for the orders of Government.

2. On Sunday the 11th March the Senapatti had two men, Wangkhai Bapu Chand and Khumal Themba, residents of Lumding, a village about 18 miles from Manipur, seized and brought into his compound. He had them taken to his stable, and gave orders to beat them. The men were held down by their arms and legs, and were beaten

across the small of the back till both fainted. Some water was poured over their faces, and when this had partially revived them they were again beaten till one of them appeared to be lifeless. The two men were then placed on a *machán* over a fire and partially roasted. All this took place in the presence of the Senapatti, who was sitting looking on and giving directions how to torture the wretched men. It was about midday at the time. In the afternoon the two men were carried on ponies to Chandrakhong, about 11 miles distant, where the Senapatti is having some salt-wells dug. Here they were kept until, at my instance, the Maharaja ordered them to be brought into the Palace. After considerable difficulty, I got the Palace authorities to send over the two men to my hospital for inspection by myself and by the hospital assistant. They were carried in this morning at 10 o'clock. I have never seen a more sickening sight than the state of these poor men. Their backs were raw, the wounds extanding to both flanks. One man lay in an insensible state. His recovery is doubtful, as his liver and kidneys have both been injured. The reason for this brutal conduct on the part of the Senapatti is reported to be the following:—

The two men who were beaten are slaves (*gulams*) of Prince Pakka Sana, the next elder brother to the Senapatti. Pakka Sana had given Wangkhai Bapu Chand, the elder of the two (both are brothers), a pony to keep for him. The Senapatti sent men to catch this pony. He is apparently in the habit of seizing any pony he takes a fancy to. The two men refused to give up the pony, on the ground that they were under the orders of Pakka Sana, and not under the Senapatti. This natural refusal on their part roused the Senapatti to fury, and led to the subsequent brutality which he has been guilty of.

3. It will be in the recollection of Government that this is not the only case of the sort which the Senapatti has committed. In 1877 (30th December) an Angámi Nága met him in the Palace, and not knowing him to be one of the Maharaja's family the Nága failed to salute him. The Senapatti seized him with his own hands and gave him so severe a beating that he nearly died. Colonel Johnstone intended to report the case to Government, as the Angámi was a British subject, with a view to the banishment of the Prince from Manipur. As the man, however, recovered, and it was the first serious offence committed by the Senapatti, Colonel Johnstone allowed the matter to drop. In May 1881, the Senapatti, who was then Kotwal, beat three men so severely that two of them died.* For this crime he was banished to the Logtak Lake for a year, which punishment was, however, never actually carried out. In a demi-official letter on this case from Mr. Elliott, the Chief Commissioner, to Colonel Johnstone, Mr. Elliott remarked as follows:—

* One only died.

"If the case is proved against the Kotwal in its worst phase, viz., that he sat and looked on while a beating was administered which was so cruel and serious as to be likely to cause death, and which did, in fact, cause death, I should hold that the Kotwal ought to be deported to Chunar or some such place. Capital punishment cannot be expected, and I know of no other penalty that the Maharaja can inflict which would be at all adequate to the occasion."

When the Prince was ultimately pardoned, he was warned not to fall into similar passions and into the commission of rash and cruel actions again (Secretary to the Chief Commissioner's letter No. 818, of 3rd June 1882, to Political Agent). In spite of this warning we see him here committing again the very same offence, with the addition to merely beating his victims of having them slowly roasted over a fire.

The last case I shall quote is the attack on the Naik, of the 4th Bengal Infantry on the 20th March 1887. On a reference to my reports on this case you will find that I had strong grounds for suspecting that the Senapatti was implicated in the attack (*vide* my letter No. 165, dated the 27th May 1887). This is still the general opinion of every one in Manipur. Complaints of petty oppression committed by this man are endless. One shameful case which occurred the other day was the striking of a woman on the face till she bled, because she refused to give up her brother's pony to him. His compound is filled with stolen ponies taken from *beparis* and the villagers. I append to this letter a copy of the hospital assistant's medical report on the case.

4. The Senapatti has been guilty of crimes which warrant the passing on him of the severest sentence of the law. The least that the Government of India can do in the present case is to order his deportation as a political prisoner. There is no one here who can award to him the sentence which his continued acts of oppression so justly merit.

## Medical Examination.

*Dated 19th March 1888.*

| Name. | Age. | Occupation. | Nature of Injury. | Medical Examination. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wangkhai Bapu Chand. | 36 | Slave of Prince Pakka Sana. | Severely flogged at three places by doubled canes, right side the liver, and exact situation of both the right and left kidneys. | Found severe flogging marks at three places :—<br>1st—Right side the liver, about 5 inches in length by 4 inches.<br>2nd—Just the place at right kidney, 4 by 3 in length.<br>3rd—At left kidney, 3½ by 2½ inches. The muscles of the whipped parts are found entirely bruised and lacerated. Patient looks much exhausted and got feeble pulse, eyes congested, passes bloody urine, feels greatest difficulty in speaking, voice changed, and is now in a state of unconsciousness. This wretched man is said to have been repeatedly chastised at three times, and mercilessly placed afterwards on a *machan* for a few minutes, under which fire was set in to roast him whilst he was quite faint. | I cannot say properly that the patient would either die or recover his health. It appears that deep-seated muscles, some part of the liver, and both kidneys are firmly affected. |
| Thotpa Kkumal Themba. | 26 | Ditto - - | Beaten at three places by doubled canes, right side the kidney about 5½ inches by 4 inches, and other two marks on liver and kidneys. | Found cane marks at three places, severe bruises of the skin and muscles of the parts whipped.<br>This man could speak his whole story of these matters. Pulse frequent, slight fever, urine bloody mixed, headache, kidneys and liver are found slightly affected. This man is also said to have been placed on fire *machan*. | I trust that no serious injury of the internal organs has been caused in this case, and would, therefore, hope that he might recover his health if he be treated properly. |

Lachman Parshad,
Hospital Assistant in medical charge.

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Extracts from Diaries of the Political Agent, Manipur, from the 15th to the 23rd March. (Received 26th March and 11th April 1888.)

15th March.—To-day I heard further particulars of an incident which occurred when I was at Hirok. The Senapatti sent some men to seize a pony in Hirok a few days before my arrival. The men were not able to seize it, owing to the owner refusing to give it up. The owner is a servant of Pakka Sana, brother of the Senapatti. The Senapatti sent other men to beat the man, and at about 2 a.m. of the 11th instant the Senapatti's men seized Pakka Sana's man, and gave him a severe beating. Pakka Sana is, as might be expected, furious with the Senapatti, and has complained against his brother before the Maharaja and Jubaraj. The Jubaraj has, I believe, sent for the man who was beaten to inquire into the circumstances of the case.

Pakka Sana intends, if he fails to get justice from the Maharaja, to refer the case to me for arbitration.

16th March.—* * * The Jubaraj called on me. I discussed the Hirok case (*vide* Diary of 15th) with him. He has promised to make a searching inquiry into the Senapatti's conduct.

17th March.—* * * There were two men beaten by the Senapatti's men. Both came in last night. I am told that they are recovering. I told Chandra Singh, interpreter, to see them to-morrow. Later in the day I heard that one of the two men was dying. I addressed a letter to the Maharaja, asking him to send the two men to my hospital for medical inquiry.

18th March.—The Maharaja replied to my letter that the men were being treated in his hospital, and were doing well. I sent a letter in reply, stating that I must insist on seeing the men. They are to be brought in to-morrow. Pakka Sana, whose servants were the victims of the Senapatti's orders, had a private interview with me, and told me the story, which was in substance as already reported. There was this

additional item made to the charge, namely, that one of the men was slowly roasted over a fire after being beaten.

19th March.—* * * The two men who were beaten by the Senapatti's men were brought into the dispensary. I questioned the one who had been least injured (the other appeared insensible). I ascertained that the beating took place on Sunday, the 11th instant, about midday in the Senapatti's stable, the Senapatti looking on at the time, sitting on a box. The Senapatti had sent for the pony given to them by Pakka Sana. They refused to give up the pony, and struck one of the Senapatti's men. The Senapatti sent others to catch them, and they were brought in with the pony on the Sunday and beaten. They were then carried off to Chandrakhong, where the Senapatti is digging salt-pits, where they were kept until they were brought in to the Palace. The men belong to Lumding, the village next to Hirok. I sent off a report to Government about this case.

20th March.—* * * I am informed that the Senapatti has been suspended and confined to his house, and that Pakka Sana has also been refused audience of the Maharaja. I don't think that Pakka Sana was in any way in the wrong.

23rd March.—The men who were beaten by the Senapatti are recovering.

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TELEGRAM.

From the CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM to the POLITICAL AGENT, MANIPUR.

March 27, 1888.

Your number 18, and demi-official of 19th. Please state in full detail the evidence on which your statements rest, forwarding copies of statements of witnesses, if any, recorded, and giving Senapatti's version of case, if you can get it. Meantime, tell Maharaja and ministers I regard the matter as most heinous, and expect him to do justice on guilty party without fear or favour, and that without a moment's delay.

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From A. J. PRIMROSE, Esq., C.S., Political Agent, Manipur, to the SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM.

(Received 28th March, 1888.)

No. 19, dated Manipur, March 20, 1888.

In continuation of my No. 18, dated 19th March, on the case against the Senapatti, I have the honour to report that the Maharaja and his ministers have suspended the Senapatti and have kept him confined to his own apartments, pending the orders of the Government on his case.

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From A. J. PRIMROSE, Esq., C.S., Political Agent, Manipur, to the SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM.

(Received 9th April, 1888.)

No. 25, Manipur, March 31, 1888.

With reference to the Chief Commissioner's urgent telegram of 27th instant, on the Senapatti's case, I have the honour to report that I informed the Maharaja at once of the Chief Commissioner's displeasure with the conduct of the Senapatti. I requested His Highness to let me have the Senapatti's explanation of his action in this case. The only explanation which has been forthcoming is a letter from the Maharaja, in reply to one which I addressed to His Highness, in which the Maharaja states as follows:—

"Before I received your letter, asking me to send you the Senapatti's explanation of his "conduct, I had questioned the Senapatti about the matter, and his reply was that "Wangkhai Bapu Chand had stolen a pony, and for this theft he had been beaten. After "the beating was over, the Senapatti ordered Bapu Chand to be carried on horseback "towards the place where a salt-well is being dug, in order to make him point out the "stolen pony. I find the Senapatti guilty for taking the man back to the salt-well "without my knowledge, and am awarding punishment to him."

2. This reply is full of misrepresentations. In the first place the pony was not a stolen one; next, two men were beaten, and not one; and lastly, the pony in question was not at the salt-well, but was in the Senapatti's own compound at the time. The important point to note about the letter is that the Senapatti admits that he ordered the beating, so his responsibility for this act is now proved beyond all doubt.

3. I send the copy of the deposition of Khumal Themba Thotpa as given to me when he and his brother came to the hospital. His brother was at the time unable to speak.

I am glad to be able to inform the Chief Commissioner that both men are in a fair way to recover from the injuries they received, owing to the skilful treatment of Lachman Parshad, the hospital assistant. Both have left for their homes. I have sent for them to come in order to record at greater length their account of the case.

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STATEMENT of KHUMAL THEMBA THOTPA, of Lumding.

On Sunday before last my brother and I, hearing that the Senapatti's men were coming out to catch us for refusing to give up a pony which the Senapatti wanted my brother to give up, we ran away in direction of Manipur. At a short distance from the town we were caught by the Senapatti's men, and taken to the Palace, to the Senapatti's compound. We were led into the stables, and, in the presence of the Senapatti, we were beaten three times. We fainted before the beating was over, but were revived with water. After the beating was finished we were placed over a fire and partially roasted. We were then put on ponies and carried to Chandrakhong. We remained out there until we were brought in by order of the Jubaraj.

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From A. J. PRIMROSE, Esq., C.S., Political Agent, Manipur, to the SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM.
(Received, April 13, 1888.)

No. 27. Manipur, April 3, 1888.

I have the honour to forward copies of the depositions of Bapu Chand and of Thotpa, the two men who were beaten by the Senapatti's orders. Their statements confirm the facts already reported to you in my letter No. 18, dated 19th March last.

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*Bapu Chand Wangkhai Mayum of Lumding said—*

"I was a *gulam* (slave) in the service of Pakka Sana, the *Ságal Henjaba*, one of the brothers of the Maharaja. He gave me freedom lately, and in sending me home gave me a present of a pony, a bay-coloured one. I went to my village Lumding. The pony was allowed to go about the village to graze. One day my younger brother informed me that four men had come and had seized my pony. On hearing this, I ran after them and came up with them, about a quarter of a mile from my house, at a place called the 'Kubo pât.' I shouted to them to stop and to give me back my pony. They replied 'We have been ordered by the Senapatti to seize you, as well as the pony.' I then seized the man who was riding the pony and pulled him off. One of the four men came up behind me and struck me across the back with a stick. I and my brother Thotpa struggled with the four men, and in the end I got my pony and led it home. I and my brother also brought along with us the four men. At my house a crowd had collected. I said 'I will go to the Senapatti and will tell him that you were stealing my pony.' The men then begged to be let off. They said that they had received orders to catch a slave for the Senapatti in the village of Sambranlowai, and that they had not acted under orders in seizing the pony. The headmen of the village advised me to let the men go, which I did. Next day a party of 10 men, with an officer called the Lalup Chingba, came to my house to seize me and my brother. On seeing them I mounted the pony which Pakka Sana had given me, and my brother rode his own pony. We rode towards Manipur in order to solicit the protection of Pakka Sana. When we reached a placed called Lamdaibong, about two miles from Manipur, some men came out of a side lane and seized us. Four were mounted and about five were on foot. We were taken to the Senapatti's stables. One of the men, a Brahmin, told the Senapatti of our arrival. The Senapatti came out. I and my brother made our salaam. The Senapatti said, 'You must be beaten.' I said, 'First hear my case and do justice in it.' The Senapatti said, 'There is no use in hearing you, as I know all about your case.' I then begged him to only beat me, as my brother had done no wrong. I was then, by the order of the Senapatti, seized. One man held down my head. One man held one of my arms and another the other arm. Two men held my feet. A man then began to beat me. The first cane broke. When he began with a new cane I fainted. I was revived by water being poured on me, and by being placed close to a fire, at which they roasted the fresh cuts on my back. The Senapatti, when I had recovered my senses, asked me where his white pony was. I replied that I knew nothing about

his white pony, and had never seen it. The Senapatti then had me seized again, and I was beaten till I lost my senses. On recovering my senses, I heard the Senapatti's mother abusing her son for beating me and my brother. She sent water and sugarcane to both of us. We were then laid on ponies and led out to Chandrakhong. I was put on a new pony. The pony which Pakka Sana gave me has not been returned to me. At Chandrakhong, the Brahmin mentioned above said that the Senapatti had given orders to beat us again unless we paid him (the Brahmin) Rs. 30. I said that I had not got a 4-anna piece, so could not pay. We were kept four days or so at Chandrakhong, and then were brought in on doolies to the Palace by order of the Maharaja. Our friends looked after us at Chandrakhong, but we got no proper medical treatment until the doctor of the Agency compound prescribed for us. I was again asked about the white pony at Chandrakhong. No pony was shown to me. I think the questions about the white pony were a mere invention of the Senapatti. We were really beaten because we refused the pony on the previous day and resisted the Senapatti's men. I am now fairly well. I feel a pain in my rib-bones, but otherwise I am now all right. The doctor's medicine cured me."

Thotpa Khumanthan, brother of Bapu Chand, said—

"I do lalup work in the Maharaja's stables, and live at Lumding. Bapu Chand, my brother (really only cousin) was released from service with Pakka Sana, and, on being sent home, was given a bay pony by Pakka Sana. One day we heard that this pony had been taken away by four men. I followed Bapu, who went after the men. We came upon the pony and men at Kubo pât. My brother told the men to let the pony go. They said, 'We have orders to seize you and the pony.' My brother pulled the man who was riding off the pony, and while doing so he was struck by Kaidem Chauba on the back with a stick. After a struggle my brother got the pony, and we went home with the pony and the four men. Bapu said to the men that he would take them to the Senapatti. They then begged to be let off, and said that they had really received orders to seize a slave from Sambranlowai. By the advice of the chief men of the village, we let the men go. Next day, the Lalup Chingba came with 10 men to seize us. They said that they would seize our wives and children. On hearing this, I mounted my pony and Bapu mounted the pony which Pakka Sana had given him and we rode off towards Manipur. At a place called Kowa (this is another name for Lamdaibong) some men came out of a side road and seized us and took us to the Senapatti's stables. A Brahmin called up the Senapatti, who, on coming in, said that we must be beaten. Bapu said, 'Hear my case and then do justice.' The Senapatti said that he had no occasion to hear the statement of Bapu, as he knew all about it, and then gave orders to beat Bapu and me. Bapu was seized and beaten till he fainted. I did not see him roasted, but when I was beaten and became insensible I was put before a fire, and turned round and round like a fish being broiled. I don't know whether this was done to do me good or torture me. I was too far gone to know all that was being done. The Senapatti said that he ordered us to be beaten because his men had been beaten by us. I heard nothing about a white pony. We were afterwards taken out to Chandrakhong, where our friends looked after us. The Brahmin who had called the Senapatti asked to pay him Rs. 30, as otherwise we would be again beaten. We were brought in on doolies. We have recovered owing to the treatment of the Agency doctor. I feel now well, and can go about. My brother has not yet got his pony returned to him."

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From Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam to Political Agent, Manipur.

Shillong, April 16, 1888.

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter, dated the 3rd instant, relating to a case in which serious injuries were inflicted by the Senapatti on two servants or dependents of Pakka Sana, I am directed to convey to you the following observations and instructions.

2. Even taking the facts in so far as they are admitted or beyond dispute, the case against the Senapatti is a most serious one. It is beyond a doubt that he caused the men in question to be beaten in so merciless a manner that eight days afterwards, as appears from the report of the hospital assistant, they exhibited most serious injuries, both external and internal, and that it was then still doubtful whether one of them would survive. Even if the men were only beaten, and the statement made by the Senapatti, that they were beaten because they had stolen a pony, were to be accepted as true, the punishment would have far exceeded in its cruelty anything that we could

tolerate even in a barbarous State like Manipur. The case, I am to add, would wear a more serious aspect having regard to the Senapatti's antecedents.

3. It would seem, however, from your letters that the matter does not rest there. You reported, in your first letter of the 19th March, that "the two men were then (*i.e.*, after being beaten) placed on a *machán* over a fire and partially roasted." This atrocious aggravation of the case much impressed the Chief Commissioner, and he was surprised to find no mention in the hospital assistant's report of any traces of the burning.

It has since appeared from your diaries that no mention of this most striking feature of the case was made in the first reports of it that reached you, and that it was first brought to notice by Pakka Sana, whose testimony, seeing that he is, as you say in your diary, "furious with the Senapatti," cannot be regarded as above suspicion, in a private interview he had with you on the 18th March. "There was," you say in your diary, "this additional item made to the charge (by Pakka Sana), namely, that one of the men was slowly roasted over a fire after being beaten"; and one of the men, in his statement made before you the following day (the other was still unable to speak) said, "After the beating was finished we (both, be it observed) were placed over a fire, and partially roasted."

4. The matter, however, is somewhat differently described in the detailed depositions of the two men recorded by you on the 3rd instant. In his deposition made on that occasion, Bapu Chand, after stating that he fainted from the beating, goes on, "I was "revived by water being poured on me, and by being placed close to a fire, at which "they roasted the fresh cuts on my back"; and Thotpa Khumanthan says, "When I "was beaten and became insensible, I was put before a fire and turned round and "round like a fish being broiled"; and he adds, apparently in reply to a question from you, "I don't know whether this was done to do me good or to torture me."

5. Now, the first point to be noticed here is that the *machán* on which the men were said to have been placed over the fire has disappeared from the narrative.

The Chief Commissioner presumes the omission of all reference to it is the result of accident, for you, doubtless, though this does not appear from the depositions as recorded, questioned the men on the point, and if it is the case that no *machán* was used, but that the men were simply put on the ground by the fire, that may make a considerable difference; for, though a man might be made very uncomfortable and ill by being placed in such a position, and though open wounds on his body might be made to smart, and he might thus be subjected to a considerable degree of torture, he could hardly be "roasted" in the ordinary sense of the word, that is to say, his skin could hardly be scorched, unless, indeed, the fire was an unusually large and quick one, and he had been placed extremely close to it.

6. Another point that arises on these depositions in this connexion is, as to the object with which the complainants were placed by the fire.

One of them says he does not know whether he was put there with a view to doing him good or with a view to torturing him; and the other, whom you do not seem to have questioned on this point, refers to it merely as one of the operations which (whether resorted to for this purpose or not) led to his return to consciousness.

In fact, your examination of these men, so far as this point is concerned, goes just far enough to suggest, having regard to the strange remedies resorted to by natives in such cases, the possibility that there may have been no intention to torture at all, and having suggested this, stops.

7. This matter is of such high importance as affecting the degree of the Senapatti's guilt, the fact that no allusion was made to it in the first reports is so suspicious, and the possibility so readily suggests itself, that the whole story of the roasting may have been built up under the influence of Pakka Sana, who first mentioned it to you, by exaggeration and distortion, on the mere fact that the men when insensible were put near the fire, that the Chief Commissioner thinks it necessary that you should recall the men and examine them in much fuller detail regarding it. In particular, you should question them as to the size and state of the fire, the distance at which they found themselves from it when they regained consciousness, how long they were kept there, whether they called out or struggled to get away, whether they were forcibly held there, and what injuries they sustained. You should also question both of them particularly as to the doubt expressed by one of them, as to the object with which they were put near the fire, and you should ascertain from persons familiar with the ways of the country whether there would be any foundation for the suggestion that this might have been done with a view to restoring them to consciousness. It might, I am to add,

save a good deal of trouble if you could first ascertain what the Senapatti's version of this part of the affair is.

8. Another question on which the Chief Commissioner desires further inquiry to be made is as to what it was that led to the punishment being inflicted. It is alleged by the complainants (and in this Pakka Sana supports them) that they were flogged because they would not give up to the Senapatti a bay pony which Pakka Sana had given them, either as a present or to keep for him. It is alleged, on the other hand, by the Senapatti, and the Maharaja believes or affects to believe him, that they were flogged for stealing a pony, which is spoken of as a white pony, belonging to the Senapatti. Now, it would make more or less difference, in our view, as to the degree of the Senapatti's guilt whether we believed the one or the other of these versions of the affair.

9. The only evidence which you have yet procured on this point is that of the two complainants, and the Chief Commissioner cannot but regard certain portions of it with considerable suspicion. Their story is that one day four of the Senapatti's men came to their village and carried off the bay pony, that they started in pursuit, and came up with the men about a quarter of a mile off, that the men said they had been ordered by the Senapatti to seize the pony, but that they (deponents) nevertheless recaptured the pony, and brought it and the four men along with them back to their village. This seems a strange feat for two men to perform against four.

10. Then they go on to say that they threatened those men that they would go to the Senapatti and report the matter to him, and that thereupon the men begged to be let off, and said that they actually had no orders to seize the pony, but had been sent out on other business, and that then they were let go.

Now, if they really had been ordered by the Senapatti to seize the pony, why, I am to ask, should a threat of their action being reported to the Senapatti lead them, as the complainants seem to represent that it did, to retract their original statement that they had been so ordered?

11. Then it is said that the next day the Senapatti sent an officer and 10 men to seize the complainants, but that they rode off to Manipur to seek Pakka Sana's protection. How they managed to escape, or whether they were pursued along the road, is not stated in the meagre depositions recorded: but it is said that as they were about two miles from Manipur, four mounted men and five men on foot emerged from a lane, and, seizing them, carried them off to the Senapatti's quarters, where the punishment or torture (whichever it should be called) took place. It seems somewhat strange that these nine men should have been there placed as if in wait to receive them, though, of course, it is just conceivable that the possibility of their escaping the 10 men and attempting to reach Pakka Sana's was anticipated.

12. Altogether it seems to the Chief Commissioner that the story told by these men regarding the bay pony, and as to how they came to be taken to the Senapatti's quarters, requires a good deal of sifting. Among other points an endeavour should be made to ascertain where the bay pony, which the complainants say remained with the Senapatti, now is.

13. Again, the Chief Commissioner cannot help suspecting that there was something about a white pony at the bottom of the affair. One of the complainants says that in an interval of the beating the Senapatti asked him where his white pony was. Further on in his statement he says—apparently in answer to a question—"I think the questions about the white pony were a mere invention of the Senapatti;" but it seems to the Chief Commissioner in a high degree improbable that a chief like the Senapatti, when flogging or roasting men in the privacy of his house, would think it worth his while, for the sake of keeping up appearances with them, to invent a pretext for what he was doing.

14. Further, the Chief Commissioner observes that the Maharaja, in his account of the matter given in your letter No. 25 of the 31st ultimo, says that Bapu Chand was taken to the salt-well to point out the pony alleged to have been stolen, and affects to make this the *gravamen* of the Senapatti's offence. This method of treating the matter is obviously nothing more than a feeble device for ignoring the really serious part of the charge; but the statement that Bapu was taken to the salt-well to point out the pony—that is to say, the white pony—said to have been stolen, fits in with Bapu's statement when he was taken out to the salt-well he was again asked about the white pony. However this may be, an endeavour should be made to ascertain why the complainants were taken out to the salt-well, a point which at present is left altogether unexplained.

15. I am to request that you will inquire further into the case with reference to the above observations. You ought to be assisted in your inquiry by the circumstance that the Senapatti and Pakka Sana are pitted against one another in the affair, and that accordingly you could use each to aid you in discovering what the other may desire to conceal. You should insist on having all facilities afforded to you, and all assistance given you by the Maharaja, the Jubaraj, the Tangal Major, and other officials, and, with a view to this, you should give them clearly to understand that, though the Chief Commissioner has no desire to interfere in the ordinary affairs of their administration, he feels bound to inquire into a case of this description; that he is determined not to drop this case till he gets to the bottom of it, and that all attempts to make light of it or hush it up will be vain.

16. It is understood that the Senapatti continues in the position described in your letter, dated the 20th ultimo, that is to say, suspended from office and confined to his own apartments pending the disposal of the case.

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From A. J. Primrose, Esq., C.S., Political Agent, Manipur, to the Secretary, Chief Commissioner of Assam.

(Received May 1, 1888.)

Manipur, April 23, 1888.

In continuation of my reports on the Senapatti's case, I have the honour to inform you that the Maharaja has reinstated the Senapatti in his office of Senapatti, and has pardoned him for his crime; this is exactly what I had expected. I have expressed my disapproval of this leniency. The Maharaja has, I think, acted in this manner out of fear of his brother.

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From F. St. C. Grimwood, Esq., C.S., Political Agent, Manipur, to the Secretary, Chief Commissioner of Assam.

(Received May 8, 1888.)

Manipur, April 30, 1888.

With reference to your letter, dated April 16, asking for further information on certain points connected with the Senapatti's assault case, I have the honour to inform you that I sent for the two men who were beaten, and questioned them on the points on which the Chief Commissioner desired further information. I also have seen the native *kabiraj* who treated the men in the Palace hospital.

2. From my inquiries, I consider that the placing the men before the fire was not intended to torture them. It will be seen from the statements the men made to me, copies of which are enclosed, that each man was held before the fire, one on each side; this was apparently to revive them. As soon as the men said they felt the fire, they were taken away from it. There was certainly no roasting on a *machan* over the fire, and the hospital assistant tells me that when he saw the men, which was certainly several days after, there were no traces of burns. Again, I am told that it is the custom for Manipuris when ill to lie on a mat with their backs very close to a fire, and the hospital assistant tells me that when he first saw the two men in the Palace hospital, he found them lying in this position before a fire. It is also to be noted that one of the men says that the Senapatti himself left directly the beating was over, and was not present when the men were held before the fire. My opinion on this point is, that it was not intended to torture the men when they were put before the fire; if it had been, they would have been kept there much longer. I may add that Mr. Primrose, who saw your letter just as he was leaving, is now of the same opinion. He wrote to me from Kohima on the subject, and said, "I am now inclined to think that the roasting was intended merely to revive the men who were beaten." It certainly had that effect.

3. On the other points raised in your letter, I have been unable to get any very satisfactory information. The beaten men appear to have been taken to the salt-wells because the Senapatti had a large well there in course of construction, and some other members of their family had been taken there as well. Although they were threatened with another beating there, they were allowed to be taken care of by their relations, and do not appear to have been ill-treated while there.

4. On the question whether there is any ground for believing that the two men had a white pony of the Senapatti's in their possession, I have been unable to ascertain anything. The only person in a position to give information on this point is the Senapatti himself; but the Maharaja, as will be seen by the translation of his letter to me, fails to give the Senapatti's version of what occurred, which I asked him to do. The Maharaja also refused to allow Pakka Sana to come and see me, in order that I might ask him about the bay pony he gave to the beaten men. But, whether or not the Senapatti had lost a white pony, it seems clear that the men were brutally beaten without the least inquiry being made first as to whether they were guilty or not of any offence. If there had been even a semblance of a trial, it is hardly likely the Maharaja would take up the position he has done, and refuse to give the Senapatti's version, if he had any justification at all for the beating of these two men.

5. On the point as to whether the men's story of their bringing back the pony and the four men to the village is true or not, I could get no very satisfactory explanation. The two men, who are strong fellows themselves, say that two of the four men were small; but I think it is quite clear that two men could not have brought back four, if they really determined to resist; probably, if it is true, the four men thought it best to go back rather than fight, and, of course, when once in the village, they would be easily overpowered, if necessary, by the other villagers. Or, again, the four men may have thought that there were others coming up behind to assist Bapu Chand and his brother; at any rate, I do not consider this part of the story improbable; there was no need for the men to say there were four men if there were not; two would be sufficient to take away a pony. Nor is their escape from the village on the subsequent day improbable. The Senapatti, as Commander of the Army, has many men at his command, and it is not unlikely that he would have a few stationed to cut off the men, if they were not captured in the village.

6. I think that I have now answered most of the points raised in your letter. I do not think it would be possible to get further information unless the Senapatti was regularly put on his trial, which, of course, is not feasible. But I think the inquiry shows clearly that these two men were brutally beaten by the Senapatti's order, without a semblance of a trial or even charge against them.

7. I am told that the Senapatti's men are in the habit of seizing and taking ponies for their use when out on their master's orders, and it may be that, because Bapu Chand objected to his pony being taken, and took it away, he and his brother were seized and beaten like this for daring to resist a servant of the Senapatti.

8. The conduct of the Maharaja has not been at all satisfactory in this inquiry. His position is, no doubt, a difficult one; but he seems to consider that the matter is closed because he has reconciled his two brothers and has pardoned the Senapatti, and has restored him to his former position; but he quite ignores the fact that the unfortunate Bapu and his brother have been brutally beaten almost to death, and have lost their pony without any adequate reason, and, for all this, have not received an atom of compensation; and I certainly think that, even if the Senapatti is not punished, as Mr. Primrose proposed, a substantial compensation in money should be ordered to be made to the two men, and should be paid to them through the Political Agent.

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### Bapu Chand's further Examination.

I was put by the side of the fire, and was held by one man at my head and two at my feet. It was a wood fire about two feet high. There was a small fire first, and then it was made bigger before I was put before it. When I got hot I said I could not bear it, and they let me go. I was kept there the time a man can smoke three *chilams* of tobacco (about 15 minutes). We were about one foot to one *hath's* distance from the fire. I was put there to be put in further pain. The Maharaja's *kabiraj*, when we were in the hospital, in the Palace, put us every day before the fire.

We were four days at Chandrakhong, and then came back to the Palace. One Dombra Sing Satwal said a white pony had been feeding in the *jheel* of our village, and asked if we had seen it. We said we had not. This was at the salt wells.

It is quite correct that I and my brother got the pony back from the four men. Two of the four men were small. One of the four had a cane, and one a Burmese *dao*, and they had two bridles. I have never seen the pony since I was beaten. I do not

know where it is. The four men were afraid when we threatened to report them to the Senapatti, because they had come about a slave and not after the pony. We were taken to Chandrakhong, because the Senapatti was building a large salt well there. My wife, mother, and children had been taken there to, but were released before we arrived. The Senapatti also came out to Chandrakhong.

The bay pony was given me by Pakka Sana in last year. I am very anxious to get it back.

F. St. C. Grimwood,
Political Agent, Manipur.

April 27, 1888.

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Thotpa Kuman Them further Examined.

We were put before the fire at the same time, one on each side. We were moved about, so that our wounds were exposed to the fire. I was not turned round completely, so that my stomach was ever on the fire side. A man could smoke two or three *chilams* while we were before the fire. The fire was about 1½ feet high. It was very warm to where our wounds were. I consider that we were put before the fire for torture, but when we said it was very hot they let us go. The Senapatti was present at the beating, but he left before we were placed before the fire.

I was taken to Chandrakhong. The Senapatti's servants told us we should be beaten again. Our friends fed us. One *bhai* was working on the well, and another came, hearing we were there. The first we heard of a white pony was just before we were beaten. The Senapatti said, "Have you a white pony of mine, or not?" And my brother said "No." The Senapatti then ordered us to be beaten. The Senapatti came to Chandrakhong on the fourth day; we left on the fifth.

When the four men took the pony, my brother Bapu Chand first came up and stopped the pony, and when the four men refused to give it up, he pulled the rider off, and there was some pushing and struggling, but no blows struck. I then came up and said this was not right, and we brought them, all four, back to the village. We two were the strongest. We were both mounted on ponies.

The Brahmin said we should be beaten again unless we paid him Rs. 30, and took us to Chandrakhong, to beat us there, but we were not beaten again. The Durbar sent an order to bring us to the Palace.

F. St. C. Grimwood,
Political Agent, Manipur.

Manipur,
April 30, 1888.

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From Sur Chandra Singh, Maharaja of Manipur, to F. St. C. Grimwood, Esq., Political Agent, Manipur.

My dear Friend, Manipur, April 30, 1888.

I beg to inform you that, on receiving your letter, dated the 24th April, I learnt the contents. On my questioning my brother, Senapatti, if the two men after being beaten were roasted on fire, or not, the answer was that they were not roasted. When we inquired, in the first instance, it was not known that the roasting on fire was ever executed.

The reason of punishing my brother, Senapatti, is, that after beating the men, no information was given me that they were being carried to the salt well. The two men who were beaten are well; my two brothers reconciled to each other; and I pardoned my brother the Senapatti.

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From Secretary, Government of India, to Chief Commissioner of Assam.

June 12, 1888.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your secretary's letter, dated the 23rd May 1888, reporting the misconduct of the Manipur Maharaja's brother, Tependra Singh, Senapatti.

2. This is not the first instance in which the inhuman conduct of the Senapatti has been brought to the notice of the Government of India, and, although ordinarily the

Governor-General in Council would not interfere if the brother of a native Chief ill-treated a subject of the State, the circumstances of the present offence are such as to justify a departure from our usual policy.

3. I am therefore to state that the Governor-General in Council approves of your addressing a letter to the Maharaja, and advising the banishment of Tependra Singh from the Manipur State for one year. You may tell the Maharaja that his Excellency the Viceroy has seen the correspondence; that he much regrets to hear of such cruelty having been practised by the Maharaja's brother; and that, as this is not the first offence of the kind which has been brought home to the Senapatti, his Excellency thinks he should be severely punished.

4. I am to add that you should not formulate an actual demand, but your advice may be given in decided terms. If you think fit, you can also express an opinion that compensation should be given to the aggrieved persons.

# EAST INDIA (FACTORY ACT).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 1 May 1891;—*for*,

"RETURN of further CORRESPONDENCE relating to the Amendment of the INDIAN FACTORY ACT of 1881 by INDIAN FACTORY ACT XI. of 1891 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 120, of Session 1891)."

India Office,
4th May 1891.

A. GODLEY,
Under Secretary of State.

*(Sir George Campbell.)*

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
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RETURN of Further CORRESPONDENCE relating to the Amendment of the INDIAN FACTORY ACT of 1881 by INDIAN FACTORY ACT XI. of 1891 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 120, of Session 1891).

## TELEGRAMS relative to FACTORY BILL.

To Viceroy, 14th May 1889.

Your despatch of 5th March on Factory Act. I accept your conclusions except on two points: first, I would provide for four days' holiday or absence per month for women, as agreed upon by Bombay mill-owners, Bombay operatives, and Bombay Government; secondly, exemption of Government factories should not go beyond Section 93 of English Act. Please submit Bill accordingly.

From Viceroy, 20th December 1889.

Yours, 14th May last. Factory Labour Act. After consulting Local Governments and Administrations, we are of opinion that the best method of providing four holidays per month for women is to amend Section 8 by making it applicable to women as well as to children; and as same holidays are not always appropriate to different castes and classes, to add proviso permitting substitution of different days in special cases. Section 19 of the present Act, which is in accordance with English law on exception of Government factories, will be maintained. We propose to proceed with the Bill, if you approve.

To Viceroy, 14th January 1890.

Your telegram, 20th December. I approve proposals concerning Factory Act therein described.

To Viceroy, 13th March 1890.

Your Legislative letter, forwarding Factory Amendment Bill. If not already gone too far to make change, I wish that new Section 8 should follow more closely wording of old Act, omitting words in line 4 from "according" down to word "otherwise," and adding after words "employed in the factory" needful proviso permitting substitution of different days in special cases as proposed in your telegram of 20th December.

From Viceroy, 25th March 1890.

Factory Bill. We have decided to postpone Bill till receipt of replies from the Local Governments and Administrations. The suggestions contained in your telegram of the 13th instant will be duly considered.

To Viceroy, 23rd January 1891.

Please expedite statement of your views on Factory Report. When may it be expected?

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From Viceroy, 27th January 1891.

Your telegram of 23rd January last. Report of Commission on Factories. Three replies still due from authorities consulted. On receipt it was intended to take Commission's recommendations into consideration, and then proceed with Factory Bill. Do you wish us to report conclusions and await instructions from you before proceeding with Bill? If so, measure must stand over for a year, which we think is not desirable.

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To Viceroy, 28th January 1891.

Your telegram of 27th January. I shall be glad to know your views and to see modifications you recommend in Factory Bill before you proceed further in the matter. Can you telegraph summary?

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To Viceroy, 10th February 1891.

My telegram about Factory Act. Please expedite transmission of telegraphic summary of your views regarding Commission Report and legislative proposals.

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To Viceroy, 12th February 1891.

*I think it right* to inform you of preliminary question in Parliament for 17th instant. Extract begins:—Can Her Majesty's Government give assurances that the Government of India will pass Factory Amendment Act before Viceroy leaves Calcutta for Simla, and that Act will include as minimum rules adopted at Berlin Conference regarding age, hours of labour, rest, and refreshment?

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From Viceroy, 13th February 1891.

Referring to your Despatch, No. 44, Statistics, dated 15th May 1890, and your public telegram of 28th January 1891, we have arrived at the following conclusions on the Factory Commissioners' Report:—

1st. Eleven hours actual work to be prescribed as maximum for women, with one hour's interval of rest; in addition, Government of India to reserve power to exempt certain industries, as resolved at Berlin Conference, but not individuals as suggested by Commission.

2nd. Nine to 14 to be fixed as age for children; no separate class of "young persons" for reasons indicated in Paragraph 11 of Commission's Report.

3rd. Half time, not exceeding maximum of seven hours, to be fixed for children as so defined; with this provision, no interval of rest for children will be necessary.

4th. Sunday holiday to be adopted for all factories, excluding those exempted by Government of India for reasons stated in second Resolution of Berlin Conference. Sunday labour to be allowed when native holiday is given within the week.

5th. Mid-day stoppage of half-hour to be made compulsory in all factories, subject to same exceptions as Sunday labour.

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To Viceroy, 17th February 1891.

Factory legislation. Yours, 13th February. I agree that it is essential to pass the Bill this Session. Resolutions of Berlin Conference have great weight with Her Majesty's Government, and attract increasing attention. I accept Government of India's conclusions, with the following exceptions:—

1st. Children's hours of actual work should be six, with half-hour interval of rest, following Berlin Conference.

2nd. Women's interval of rest should be extended from one hour to one and a half, following Conference.

3rd. Employment of women and children at night should be barred, following Conference; but this need not prevent work in cool hours of early morning.

4th. Are you satisfied that settling lowest age for children at nine, instead of ten, as proposed by Conference, is safe and in accordance with the views of the mill-hands?

---

From Viceroy, 20th February 1891.

Yours, 17th. Factory legislation. Although in our opinion the conclusions stated in my telegram of the 13th instant went as far as is reasonable, having regard to the great difference in conditions between India and Europe, in following the Resolutions of the Berlin Conference, we are prepared, in view to final settlement of the question, to accept your Lordship's second and third modifications in regard to period of rest for women and night work for women and children.

We most strongly object to your modification of our conclusion relating to hours and interval of rest for children. Anything less than half time according to season will very prejudicially affect mills. We are satisfied that no fixed interval of rest, beyond the casual absences now allowed, is necessary for half-time children, see paragraphs 13 and 14 of Commission's Report. We think such a modification quite uncalled for, and it will certainly give rise to great dissatisfaction in this country; and if so material a departure from the terms accepted on Commission's Report by mill-owners and others is made, we could not proceed with the Bill this Session, as further communication with persons interested would be necessary. I would point out that the Berlin Conference provided 10 hours for young persons between 14 and 16. In India 12 and 14, respectively, correspond to these ages in Europe. But for reasons stated in paragraph 11 of the Commission's Report, we have decided not to have a separate class of "young persons," but to class all under 14 as children. If, therefore, your Lordship's proposal as to hours for children is pressed, we shall have to reconsider our decision as to "young persons."

As to fourth point, we say, without hesitation, that minimum age of nine in India is fully equal to 10 in Southern Europe, and that it is safe, and in accordance with the wishes of mill-hands.

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To Viceroy, 21st February 1891.

Factory legislation. Her Majesty's Government have considered your telegram of the 20th instant, and have decided that the Bill must be proceeded with and passed this Session without fail. Also, that it would be quite impossible to allow children to work the hours you name without a statutory recognition of interval of rest out of hours of actual work. It is true, as you say, that casual absences are already allowed by custom, but the interval or intervals of rest must certainly be secured to them by statute.

A report will be required at the end of the year as to how far, with regard to age and hours, children are secured the advantages prescribed for them in the fifth paragraph of my despatch of 15th May 1890.

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From Viceroy, 24th February 1891.

Your telegram of 21st. Factory legislation. We are prepared to give statutory recognition to interval of rest for half-timers, under conditions which will not necessitate stoppage of machinery, but which will secure to each child interval or intervals of rest aggregating half-an-hour, at suitable times approved by inspector.

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To Viceroy, 24th February 1891.

Factory legislation. Telegram 24th received, approved. Of course Bill will be passed this Session.

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From Viceroy, 7th March 1891.

Factory Bill passed Select Committee with difficulty. Committee made two modifications of the terms already telegraphed :—1st. Women are permitted to work at night, when work is arranged on the shift system Night-work is uncommon, but, where it prevails, I see no reason to debar women from it. In hot weather it is less fatiguing, and natives are accustomed to sleep at any hour. 2nd. Where shift system prevails, children allowed to work two shifts, each not exceeding four hours, with a minimum interval of two hours.

I have no doubt these concessions are fair, and consistent with the health of the operatives, and essential for the passing of the Bill immediately. Work cannot compare in intensity with similar work in Europe.

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From Secretary of State to Viceroy, 9th March 1891.

Your telegram of 7th. Factory Bill. I shall not object to permissive night-work for women, provided limit of 11 hours' actual work in 24 and 1½ hour's interval of rest is maintained. Her Majesty's Government cannot agree to modification respecting children as apparently stated in telegram, but if it is intended that children shall work two shifts of four hours with intervals of two hours, and one shift of four hours on alternate days, I agree, provided no child's labour shall exceed 12 hours in any two consecutive days. By decision of Her Majesty's Government Bill must be passed without delay.

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# EAST INDIA (FACTORY ACT).

RETURN of further CORRESPONDENCE relating to the Amendment of the INDIAN FACTORY ACT of 1881 by INDIAN FACTORY ACT XI. of 1891 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 120, of Session 1891).

(*Sir George Campbell.*)

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30 . 4 . 91.

EAST INDIA (MANIPUR).

Nos. I. and II.

# CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO

# MANIPUR.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
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1891.

cx-K-74

**No. 3.**

# CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO

# MANIPUR.

**Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.**

108696

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
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1891.

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# No. 3.

## CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO

# MANIPUR.

### No. 1.

The GOVERNMENT OF INDIA to the SECRETARY OF STATE.

April 29, 1891.

In continuation of our Despatch No. 61 (Secret External), dated the 22nd April 1891, we have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of further papers regarding the Manipur outbreak.

We have, &c.

(Signed) LANSDOWNE.
( ,, ) F. S. ROBERTS.
( ,, ) P. P. HUTCHINS.
( ,, ) D. BARBOUR.
( ,, ) A. E. MILLER.
( ,, ) H. BRACKENBURY.

---

Enclosure No. 1.

TELEGRAM.

From FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla, to GENERAL COLLETT, Kohima, and GENERAL GRAHAM, Tammu.

April 21, 1891.

No. 778 E. Following telegram from ex-Maharaja of Manipur in Calcutta:—*Begins.* Manipur, I am ashamed to pronounce, deserves the worst fate; but for the world-renowned proverbial British justice, generosity, moderation, beg to draw attention that (as) the Maharani, my son, sisters, and other relatives are in Manipur, protection may be accorded to them. *Ends.* Following reply sent:—*Begins.* Your Highness's telegram has been received. Your Highness may rest assured that the Maharani and other ladies of your family will be treated with all respect. Also that no harm will be done to any of your relatives who do not resist and have not been implicated in the murder of British subjects or in leading or instigating revolt. Special instructions to this effect will be issued to the Officers Commanding in Manipur. *Ends.* Please act accordingly.

---

Enclosure No. 2.

TELEGRAM.

From FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla, to CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Assam, Shillong, and CHIEF SECRETARY, Burma, Rangoon.

April 21, 1891.

No. 768 E. Some confusion is caused by titles of Jubaraj, Senapati, &c., being used to denote different people.

Please take care that in all cases the titles used are those recognised by us, *vide* statement of Palkem Kahar, from which I now understand that Regent was not present at murder of Quinton.

---

1 67260. Wt. P. 218.

Enclosure No. 3.

TELEGRAM.

From FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla, to GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Kohima.

April 21, 1891.

No. 774 E. Your telegram 796. Unless there are special reasons to the contrary, you had better let proclamation include second clause of instructions which has been published by Graham.

---

Enclosure No. 4.

TELEGRAM.

From FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla, to CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Assam, Shillong.

April 21, 1891.

No. 776 E. Manipur. "Englishman" 16th says all released prisoners in Kuzama agree in asserting that troops killed some women and children, relatives of the Jubaraj. This report has reached England. Please inquire into it and report by telegram.

---

Enclosure No. 5.

TELEGRAM.

From SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY, Simla.

April 20, 1891.

Manipur. Stated women and children, relatives of Jubaraj, killed in attack on palace. Is it true, and, if so, under what circumstances?

---

Enclosure No. 6.

From SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Assam, Shillong, to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Foreign Department.

Shillong, April 13, 1891.

In continuation of my telegram No. 75 M. of the 9th April 1891, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying copy of a report of the 4th idem from Babu Rassik Lal Kundu, Head Clerk, Political Agency, Manipur.

---

From BABU RUSSICK LAL KUNDU, Head Clerk, Political Agency, Manipur, to the SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Assam, Shillong.

Manipur, April 4, 1891.

I beg most respectfully to report, for your information, that the unforeseen incidents which occurred on the 24th ultimo to the loss of several British officers, native soldiers, Residency, British prestige, possession and concern in Manipur, appear to all the surviving British subjects, as well as to the natives of the soil, as most awful and sad catastrophe beyond all probability and preconception. Those who have been engaged in the excursion had never guessed the misfortune which awaited them here, and hence it was most unwise on their part to think so little of the antagonists, however inferior in position, and thus to attempt the enterprise unchallenged with inadequate strength and armament in a country ever indulged with independence and therefore naturally hostile to foreign interference.

2. So far as it is known, it was always in the belief of the present Jubaraj, Prince Takendrajit Bir Singh and the Raj in general that the Chief Commissioner of Assam was coming down to Manipur for ascertaining the particulars of the late unhappy dispute amongst the Princes, causing abdication of guddi by Maharaja Sur Chandra Singh in September last, and then administering justice to the parties concerned, and

it was thus under the hope of securing good feelings of the Chief Commissioner that old Tangal General of Manipur had been sent to meet the Chief Commissioner and party at Mao Thana, and to look to their convenience and comforts along the road. The present Senapati Prince Angow Singh had proceeded to Sengma Thana (first stage from here) and Prince Takendrajit Bir Singh, Jubaraj, went a few miles beyond the town to offer greetings. The Maharaja received the Chief Commissioner at the Palace gate with the usual salute from the Manipur Fort. The party without any disturbance had safely arrived here on the 22nd ultimo at 10 a.m., and it was at 12 o'clock of the same day that the Chief Commissioner had ordered the Darbar to be assembled in the Residency. The soldiers were mounted from the bungalow stairs up to verandah in two rows and in the rear, all assuming an aspect for predisposed capture of the Jubaraj, to the very great alarm of outside spectators. All the four brothers and ministers have been ordered to attend, but the Senapati who was already reported sick could not attend, and Jubaraj after an hour's detention at the Residency gate and reporting himself ill returned to the Palace, and consequently Maharaja Kula Dhaja Singh and Samu Hanjaba Prince Zilla Nyamba had shown appearance and assured amity as heretofore. The Maharaja appeared at the appointed hour, but was made to wait at the entrance owing to the Chief Commissioner not being ready to receive him. It was, however, at 1 o'clock the Maharaja had been sent for, and yet the Chief Commissioner not finding the Jubaraj with him, made him wait for some time below the stairs. It was ordered that the Jubaraj must be sent for, but the Prince could not comply with the Chief's desire on account of his illness, and consequently the Chief Commissioner granted no audience to the Maharaja, who left the Residency at about 3 p.m. with great mortification and disappointment. In the evening I went with Mr. Grimwood and Lieutenant Simpson to induce the Jubaraj to meet the Chief Commissioner, but the Prince regretted his inability on account of illness to come out. Next morning we again went to inquire of his health, but he was no better to be seen. In the evening a Darbar was held in the Palace, consisting of the Maharaja, Mr. Grimwood, Lieutenant Simpson, and myself, communicating the order of the Chief Commissioner for making over the Jubaraj within half an hour. The Maharaja desired the Jubaraj to see us for our satisfaction of his illness, and he appeared in a dooly at the front of his house looking sick and exhausted.

3. It was proposed by the Political Agent that the Maharaja should furnish a natch party for the entertainment of the Chief Commissioner and party, and it was actually arranged, but the entertainment was postponed for that night. Same day it was ordered that 400 coolies should be ready for carrying baggage, as it was given out that the Chief Commissioner and party were actually returning to Kohima the next day. The coolies were kept ready, but at the break of the day, some British officers with about 200 sepoys having crossed the Palace wall had entered into the quarters of the Jubaraj for the purpose of arresting him. They commenced volley firing and killed 24 men. Another party of soldiers having forced their entrance by the front gate killed a number of men. The Manipuris, who were not at all prepared for the fighting, were taken by surprise. In the meantime the first party having taken possession of the Jubaraj's quarters, destroyed idols, mounted on the top of the temple and polluted it, killed several women and children, and consequently regular fighting commenced on both sides, and it lasted the whole day. It was during the night of the 24th that all Bengali Babus and all British subjects with our families having left the town sought shelter in the interior, and during the next day we were gradually brought into the Palace as captives. On our return we have been asked by the Darbar to witness what happened. We found about 200 sepoys, followers and servants kept under chain in the jail, and from them I have learnt that our soldiers having run short of ammunition could not stand the heavy firing, and finding it impossible to succeed, the Chief Commissioner desired to cease firing. The firing was, however, stopped on both sides, and the Chief Commissioner, Political Agent, Colonel Skene of 42nd, Lieutenant Simpson of 43rd, and the Personal Assistant,* had proceeded into the Palace to ask for amicable settlement, but alas! before they could reach the Jubaraj, Maharaja, or any of the four brothers, they were destined by infuriated Manipuri sepoys to same fate which have already befallen on those killed in action.

4. The small detachment of the 43rd G. L. I. at Langthobal hearing of the mishap, proceeded towards Tammu on the 25th ultimo, and a few men placed at Sengmai were also attacked, and Mr. Melville, Superintendent of Telegraphs and an Eurasian,

* Should be Assistant Secretary.

Mr. O'Brien, and several sepoys killed by the Nagas. Captain Boileau, two other British officers and Mrs. Grimwood, with the men left in charge of the Residency, having left Manipur during the night of 24th have gone down to Cachar.

5. The telegraph line has been cut into numberless pieces, and all houses belonging to British Government, subjects, and employés at Manipur, Langthobal, Kaiboong, Thanmaibun, are burnt down. The treasure and all Government properties, stores, arms, ammunition, and all the merchandise of British subjects, and properties of the Babus are looted, also dâk communication of all sides has been stopped, but it is the intention of the Regent to re-open this before long, and searching inquiries will be caused to trace out the mail and parcel bags that were in transit during the disturbance.

6. I am, however, happy to bring to your notice that it is the lenient disposition of the Maharaja and Jubaraj to release the captives as per enclosed list, who are supplied with provisions, apparels, and other necessaries, and permitted to proceed to Cachar and Kohima under proper escort, but I regret very much to state that my own liberty is not granted, and I am detained against my will under the reasons that I, being the Head Clerk to the Political Agent, resident of 14 years here and conversant with Manipuri language, would prove useful in making the Government convinced through any officer, civil or military, who might come to re-establish the British concern in Manipur, that the Jubaraj would plead and prove himself innocent from the very beginning of the unhappy dispute, and all his subsequent undertakings, especially his self-defence in this present unfortunate action. He states that he was always submissive to the paramount power, and is yet willing to surrender if the Government be graciously pleased to grant a kind hearing of his long-felt grievances, and instead of awarding punishment would allow favourable consideration on his valour, which a valiant nation is naturally inclined to adore and esteem. He further states that, as a Khatri by birth, the offspring of the famous family of *Badrubahun*, he has only done the duty of his fighting race in self-defence, and yet in case the Government deem it expedient to ruin him, he is least afraid of his mortal life, but it would add discredit on the Government of such superior strength to ruin a feudatory State of much inferior position.

7. Under the circumstances, I am at a loss to ascertain what to do and what not to do. I therefore earnestly solicit your kind and necessary instructions on the subject, and favour of pointing out the course to be adopted. It is needless to add in what position I am placed with my little helpless children and other relations.

---

Here follows numerical list of released native captives.

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Enclosure No. 7.

From Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Assam, Shillong, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Shillong, April 13, 1891.

In continuation of my telegram No. 123M., dated the 12th April 1891, I am directed to forward the accompanying letter, dated the 25th of March 1891, from the Regent of Manipur to his Excellency the Viceroy. This letter has been received to-day by post through the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, and is accompanied by Bengali and English translations, the latter having apparently been made under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar.

---

Translation.

Petition, dated Manipur, March 25, 1891.

From Kula Dhaja Singha, Maharaja of Manipur, to Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

My Honourable most beloved Friend,

Respectfully I bring to the notice of the most honourable the Governor-General that the Political Agent of this place informed me that the Chief Commissioner of Assam will visit Manipur by the end of February, and requested me to make the

necessary arrangements for coolies and construction of rest-houses in the thanas. At this request I gave 400 coolies and made houses in different places for his stay. According to the previous custom, whenever the Chief Commissioners visited Manipur, Manipuri troops would be sent to escort them. Under that custom I wanted to send troops to his assistance, which was refused by the Chief Commissioner. Having sent General Tangal Singh up to Mao outposts, a distance of eight days, I welcomed the Chief Commissioner and got to Manipur; the 450 sepoys who followed him after having arranged for their rest on the way. My brother, the Commander-in-Chief, having gone up to Sengmai outpost, a distance of 12 miles from the capital, welcomed the Chief Commissioner. My brother, the Jubaraj, welcomed him at Koirenggoi, a distance of 4 miles. On the 22nd March, Sunday, at 10 a.m., when the Chief Commissioner reached Manipur, I, myself, having gone to the gate of the palace welcomed him there. According to the previous custom to show him respect, a salute of honour was fired from the fort. At the time, having shaken hands with me, he informed me that on that very day at 12 a.m. he would hold a Darbar in the Residency, and that the Governor-General had sent certain intimation which will be communicated to me at the Darbar, and that I should attend it at 12 with my brothers. Accordingly I, my brother, the Jubaraj, my youngest brother, Samu Hanjaba, accompanied with the Ministers, went to the Residency at the fixed time of 12, but the Chief Commissioner having no leisure we were kept waiting in the road for an hour. My brother, the Jubaraj, preceded me, but being unwell and having waited for such a long time, felt uncomfortable and returned home. At that time having been summoned to go to the Residency I entered it. But having been informed that the Chief Commissioner would not see him unless the Jubaraj came, I had to wait for an hour below the Residency bungalow. I wanted to sit in the Darbar house, but I was refused admittance pending the Chief Commissioner's permission. After this long time I was asked to enter the Darbar. I went in and sat there. According to previous custom, Chief Commissioners would come down the Residency bungalow, and having shaken hands with the Maharaja would welcome him to the Darbar. But in the present occasion I could not see the Chief Commissioner, even after entering the Darbar house. Instead I saw numerous troops ready with arms in the front, back, and below the Darbar bungalow; in its stairs and even within the Darbar house. Such an unusual arrangement gave rise to suspicion in my mind. Notwithstanding, as I was eager to hear the intimation that was sent by the Governor-General, I waited in the Darbar house having borne all the indignities and dishonour. Having seen that the Chief Commissioner did not come still to the Darbar house, I told the Political Agent that my brother, Jubaraj, will not be able to attend the Dabar owing to ill-health, that I was very eager to hear the intimation from the Governor-General which the Chief Commissioner had to disclose, and would, therefore, request to see the Chief Commissioner, the Political Agent, having asked the Chief Commissioner, informed me that he would not see me unless the Jubaraj came. I said that if there was any objection to inform me of the intimation sent by the Governor-General in the absence of the Jabaraj, I would still like to see the Chief Commissioner once, but this request was also refused. Thus having been mortified and ashamed with the insult, I returned to the palace after waiting in vain from 12 to 3.

On the following day, the 23rd March (Monday), the Chief Commissioner wrote to me a letter through the Political Agent to the effect that the Governor-General had permitted the deportation of my brother, the Jubraj, and that just on the perusal of the letter, I should make him over to the Political Agent, as otherwise he will be taken away under forcible arrest. Having informed him that I will send a reply in consultation with the Ministers, I summoned the Ministers and all the chief subjects to the Darbar. When I put the proposal, none gave his consent in respect of the deportation of the innocent Jubaraj. Especially the Jubaraj having been unwell, I wrote to the Chief Commissioner, stating that I will send a reply hereafter regarding the matter when the Jubaraj will recover his health. The Chief Commissioner having sent no reply to this letter, at night when we were all asleep, a large number of armed troops suddenly entered the palace and attacked the house of the Jubaraj. Having killed 11 keepers of the gate, entered the house of the Jubaraj, cut off the heads of two boys, killed three boys by shooting. Having entered the temple, smashed the idol, and all the articles with it. Set fire to a village in the neighbourhood of the palace, and having set fire to a Brahmin's house, burnt the idol, the cows and everything else. Having tied up the hairs of two girls together threw them into the fire and got them burnt. One woman was flying away through panic who was seized and her hands and ears mutilated. She is still alive. The hands and legs of a man were at first cut off,

and then he was killed with cruelty. Although there was so much cruel treatment, we did not act in opposition, but at last they attacked my palace and set fire to it. And then when it could not be borne any longer and my subjects turned mad and lost my control, they began to fight to protect their wives and children and religion. The fight continued day and night between both the parties, in which a large number of my Manipuri subjects were killed. Some sepoys and seven sahibs have been killed, amongst these the Chief Commissioner and the Political Agent have been killed. The wife of the Political Agent has fled to Cachar with a few sepoys.

On account of the present sad occurrence, I feel extremely sorry and grieved at heart. All the officers, sepoys, and subjects of the Empress of India, who are at present at Manipur, are taken care of by me. That in the present occurrence the dispute was not initiated on my side is known to all the officers, sepoys, and the subjects of the Empress of India. This was due entirely to the imprudence and obstinacy of the chief officer of the Empress.

Hitherto the British Government has been protecting this petty State of Manipur in a friendly manner. I cannot understand why in spite of repeated remonstrances on the present occasion, the Chief Commissioner broke that friendly relation and acted with such injustice and cruelty. I cannot believe that he acted so unjustly under the guidance of the honourable Governor-General.

The friendly relationship between Manipur and the British Government has existed from the time of my late grandfather, the Maharaja Gumbhir Singh; we are also helping the British Government to the utmost of our power. But why was there this sudden rupture in the friendship?

---

LIST of ATROCITIES that were committed by the Government Gurkha sepoys under the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

*Killed by shooting in the house of the Jubaraj.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Laichhraba Tanu Havildar | 1 | Khimban Taban Snahan | 1 |
| Oahengba Kut | 1 | Khangba Chauba | 1 |
| Angairangba Kut | 1 | Heikha Chauba | 1 |
| Laichhraba Lupan Kuk | 1 | Lambabam Mocha | 1 |
| Pukhramba Angab | 1 | Angam Mocha | 1 |
| Naharakpa | 1 | Boys | 4 |
| Tera Mukhongda | 2 | Priest of the temple, Brahmin | 1 |
| Nigamba Nauthun | 1 | Decapitation of two girls | 1* |

Having entered the temple, destroyed the idol with all the articles in the temple.

*Wounded.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hejaba Metai | 1 | |
| Oaingba Chauba | 1 | |
| Gatekeepers of the house of the Senapati | 2 | were shot. |
| In the house of the Samu Henjaba | 1 | were shot. |
| Dasu Sardar, Mussalman, photographer, at first his hands and legs were chopped off and then he was beheaded | 1 | decapitation. |
| Wife of this Sardar | 1 | |
| Female child of this Sardar | 1 | |
| Female child of this Sardar | 1 | |
| The hairs of two daughters of this man were tied together and the house having been set on fire, they were thrown into the blazing fire and burnt | | burning by fire. |
| One woman was flying through fear by the road, her hand and ears were cut off | | still alive. |
| Eamba Tolen had gone to extinguish fire when he was shot dead | | killed by shooting. |

*Burning by setting fire.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eamba's house | 1 | Kongbrainakpam's house, temple with idol | 1 |
| Eangsempam's house | 1 | Saihhom's house | 1 |
| Longmai Them's house | 1 | Eamba Abangba's house | 1 |
| Moirang Them's house | 1 | | |
| Saikhom's house | 1 | | |

* Sic. in original.

*Within the Palace.*

Office house - - - - 1

The fighting was due to these atrocities. How many persons died in the fight has not been ascertained yet.

(Signed) Srijut Kula Chundra Dhaja Singh,
Maharaja, Manipur.

The 25th March 1891.

---

From H. Maxwell, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Cachar, to F. C. Daukes, Esq., Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam.

Silchar, April 10, 1891.

The Regent has sent me the enclosed letter for the Viceroy, of which this is a translation.

The atrocities named are altogether false, as I have made careful inquiries.

---

Enclosure No. 8.

Telegram.

From Viceroy, Simla, to Secretary of State, London.

April 21, 1891.

No. 779 E. Your telegram 20th. Regent asserts that several boys and women were killed at time of attack on Senapati's house. He does not say that they were related to him. Maxwell, Deputy Commissioner, observes on this:—*Begins.* The atrocities named are altogether false, as I have made careful inquiries. *Ends.* Gurdon, Assistant Commissioner, reports:—*Begins.* That women and children were killed, &c., is absolutely false. *Ends.* Officer Commanding, Silchar, telegraphed 10th:—*Begins.* The officers state that no cruelty of any kind was practised by us, nor was it possible. *Ends.* This refers to Boileau and apparently to all other officers who retired with him to Silchar. Regent's statements will be further investigated on the spot.

---

Enclosure No. 9.

Telegram.

From Foreign Secretary, Simla, to Chief Commissioner, Assam, Shillong.

April 21, 1891.

No. 782 E. Your letters 13th April enclosing report from Babu Rassik Lal Kundu, and letter from Regent. No answer will be sent to Regent, but please write to Babu simply ordering him to demand his release, and that of any other British subjects still detained, and to join General Collett.

---

Enclosure No. 10.

Telegram.

From Foreign Secretary, Simla, to General Collett, Kohima.

April 21, 1891.

No. 783 E. Following sent to Daukes to-day:—*Begins.* Your letters 13th April enclosing report from Babu Rassik Lal Kundu, and letter from Regent. No answer will sent to Regent, but please write to Babu simply ordering him to demand his release, and that of any other British subjects still detained, and to join General Collett. *Ends.* If Babu joins you, please take down his statement in detail.

---

Enclosure No. 11.

TELEGRAM.

From FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla, to ASSAM SECRETARY, Shillong.

April 21, 1891.

No. 784 E. In view of reports sent home, it is important to ascertain whether Quinton left the Residency under any distinct guarantee or understanding, and whether to meet the Regent or the Senapati.

---

Enclosure No. 12.

TELEGRAM.

From SECRETARY to the CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Assam, Shillong, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

April 21, 1891.

188 M. Your 768 E. As long ago as 2nd April, I sent following message to Deputy Commissioners, Silchar and Kohima :—*Begins.* To prevent confusion let us call man in Calcutta ex-Maharaja, the next brother in Manipur Regent, and third brother Senapati. *Ends.* Am now issuing renewed instructions.

---

Enclosure No. 13.

TELEGRAM.

From General GRAHAM, Tammu, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

*April 22, 1891.*

9 F. Your 778 E. just received. I will act as desired.

---

Enclosure No. 14.

TELEGRAM.

From General GRAHAM, Tammu, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

April 22, 1891.

10 F. Your 727 E. Soppitt sends you by post copies of correspondence between Grant and Darbar. The correspondence is voluminous, and there is nothing in it which need be wired; I have therefore told Soppitt to send by post. Original letters kept here. This message is repeated to Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General and Foreign.

---

Enclosure No. 15.

TELEGRAM.

From ACTING CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Kuzama Camp, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

April 21, 1891.

819. In a Bengali letter, dated 4th April, to Deputy Commissioner, Kohima, the Manipur Raja sent lists of captives whom he was sending to Kohima and Cachar on release. Those sent to Kohima have arrived, those stated as about to be sent Silchar, 62 in numbers, had not, it is believed, arrived there up to 15th April. Yesterday a Naga spy returned from Manipur, having stayed there eight days. He states that there are 62 British subjects still captives in Manipur, that these captives started for Cachar under an escort of Manipuri sepoys, but that escort hearing that British troops were on the road, returned through fear to Manipur; and that Raja is reported to have said that, if English soldiers were coming to Manipur, he had better keep the captives. This story of spy appears very probable. Number of captives exactly corresponds, and Hari Das Banerjee, Chief Commissioner's clerk, a captive, wrote to Deputy Commissioner, Kohima, on 2nd April, stating that he was to leave Manipur for Silchar on 3rd instant, and he had not arrived there on 15th. If British

subjects are still captives in the palace, our military operations should, I presume, be conducted on the lines of your first instructions. I have informed General Graham and Colonel Rennick that 62 Natives, British subjects, who were promised release *viâ* Cachar, are still believed to be captives in Manipur Palace. Please communicate this to Adjutant-General.

---

Enclosure No. 16.

TELEGRAM.

From General COLLETT, Kuzama, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

April 21, 1891.

824. Please wire urgent abstract of your first instructions to Graham, dated 6th April, supposed contained in your No. 651. I have not brought this telegram with me, and if Manipur Raja still has the 62 captives as reported my No. 819 to-day, it again becomes important.

---

Enclosure No. 17.

From CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BURMA to the FOREIGN SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Foreign Department.

Rangoon, April 14, 1891.

With reference to correspondence ending with your telegram No. 706 E., dated the 13th instant, I am directed to submit an English translation of a proclamation which was issued yesterday, offering rewards for the capture of the Manipur Regent and others.

---

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Regent of Manipur has rebelled against the British Government and has, on the 24th March last, treacherously murdered a number of British officers; and whereas troops are now being sent to Manipur to capture and punish the said Regent and those of his Councillors, Generals, and followers who were concerned in the above outrage; and whereas it is probable that these persons will flee on the approach of the British troops:

This is to give notice that any such persons taking refuge in Burma are to be seized and delivered up to the nearest Magistrate or Police Officer, and that rewards will be granted as stated below for the capture of the persons named:—

I. THE MANIPUR REGENT—REWARD Rs. 5,000.

*Description.*—Age 35 years; very stout; dropsical; height about 5 feet 8 inches; complexion darkish; small moustache.

II. THE SENAPATI—REWARD Rs. 5,000.

*Description.*—Age about 32; taller than Regent; stoutish; very strongly built; small moustache and whiskers; one of his front teeth slightly broken.

III. DOLOROI HENJUBA—REWARD Rs. 2,000.

*Description.*—Age about 28; stoutish; tall; darkish complexion; very small moustache.

IV. ZILLA SINGH—REWARD Rs. 2,000.

*Description.*—Age about 22; short and slight; fair complexion; no moustache.

V. TANGAL GENERAL—REWARD Rs. 2,000.

*Description.*—Age about 80; fair complexion; short and stoutish; hair quite white; very much bent.

VI. NIRANJAN SABADAR—REWARD Rs. 1,000.

*Description.*—Hindustani; age about 35.

By order,
E. S. SYMES,
*Chief Secretary.*

RANGOON, *The* 11*th April* 1891.

---

Enclosure No. 18.

TELEGRAM.

From FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla, to CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Burma, Rangoon.

April 22, 1891.

No. 789 E. Your letter No. 279–73 P. of 14th. Proclamation assumes that Regent and others are guilty of treacherous murder of our officers. They have yet to be tried, and may have good defence. Please avoid assumption in future.

---

Enclosure No. 19.

TELEGRAM.

From FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla, to General COLLETT, Kohima; General GRAHAM, Tammu; and CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Assam, Shillong.

April 22, 1891.

No. 790 E. Burma proclamation offering rewards for surrender of Regent and others assumes that they are guilty of treacherous murder of our officers. Please avoid such an assumption. These persons have yet to be tried, and their guilt must not be assumed.

---

Enclosure No. 20.

TELEGRAM.

From FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla, to OFFICIATING CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Assam, Kuzama Camp.

April 22, 1891.

No. 791 E. Your telegrams 819 and 824. Considering relations existing between Manipuris and Bengalis, Gurkhas, and other Natives of India, it does not seem probable that prisoners now in Regent's hands will be in same peril as English officers. You should demand surrender of all such prisoners, and if they are not surrendered before you arrive within one march of Manipur, you should repeat demand, and warn all concerned of consequences of any injury inflicted upon them. But you should not allow your advance to be delayed, and now that the murder of Chief Commissioner's party is beyond doubt, you should not enter into any discussion as to terms.

---

Enclosure No. 21.

TELEGRAM.

From FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla, to General GRAHAM, Tammu.

April 22, 1891.

No. 792 E. Following telegram sent to Collett to-day in answer to inquiry whether he was now to act on instructions sent to you in my telegram of 6th April:—*Begins.* Here read telegram No. 791 E. *Ends.*

---

Enclosure No. 22.

TELEGRAM.

From FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla, to General COLLETT, Kuzama Camp.

April 22, 1891.

No. 793 E. Your telegram 824. Following is repetition of instructions sent to Graham, 6th April:—*Begins.* Here read extract of telegram to General Graham, No. 650 E., dated the 6th April, beginning, "It is understood" and ending "unconditional submission of Darbar." *Ends.* But see my telegram, No. 791 E., of to-day.

---

Enclosure No. 23.

TELEGRAM.

From CHIEF SECRETARY, Burma, Rangoon, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

April 22, 1891.

620. Your 768 C. Please say what persons are to be denoted by what titles. We do not seem to have been informed what titles are recognised by Government of India. Statement of Palkem Kahar does not appear to have been communicated to us.

---

Enclosure No. 24.

TELEGRAM.

From FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla, to CHIEF SECRETARY, Rangoon.

April 23, 1891.

*No. 805 E. Your 620 of yesterday. To prevent confusion in future, Assam will call man in Calcutta ex-Maharaja, the next brother in Manipur, Regent, and third brother Senapati. Please do likewise.*

---

Enclosure No. 25.

TELEGRAM.

From General GRAHAM, Tammu, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

April 22, 1891.

11 F. Your 790 E. I have copy of Burma proclamation offering rewards, but I have not taken action on it in any way.

---

Enclosure No. 26.

TELEGRAM.

From GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Myangkhong, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

April 25, 1891.

842. Camp Myangkhong, 24th April. Kohima column arrived here this morning. A few shots were fired on advanced guard, no casualties on either side. The Manipuris had a small garrison here, which ran away on our approach. I endeavoured to get into communication with them, but was unsuccessful. Some coils of telegraph wire were found here, but Mr. Pinhey says it is not quite sufficient to repair the line up to this. I have sent a letter to the Regent informing him of my arrival, and warning him that his only chance of expecting any mercy is for him to deliver up the British subjects he still holds in captivity, and that I will hold him responsible if any injury befall them. This is the place where Mr. Melville, Telegraph Department, was murdered. Some property which belonged to him having been found in a Naga village near, I ordered the village to be burned; it was deserted by its inhabitants. Much rain is falling.

---

Enclosure No. 27.

TELEGRAM.

From GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Assam, Kairong, to the FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla

April 26, 1891.

847. Kaitemabi, 25th April. Kohima column arrived here to-day. Weather fine Manipuris had constructed timber stockade here with outworks in strong position, bu its garrison, said to have been about 300 men, had decamped early this morning. Deputation, with petition and presents of fowls, &c. arrived here from Sengmai, stating that inhabitants of that place had no quarrel with us, and promising to provide supplies for our force. Seven men are reported sick. Yesterday bivouac was very wet, and it is wonderful that there is not much sickness.

---

Enclosure No. 28.

TELEGRAM.

From GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Assam, Kairong, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

April 26, 1891.

857 M. Kaitemabi, 25th April. Referring my 842 yesterday. My letter to Regent was as follows, not as stated:—*Letter begins.* You are hereby ordered to release at once and send to Sengmai all British subjects at present detained in Manipur. You are held responsible for the safety of these persons, and are warned that, if any harm should befall them, your life will be forfeited. Further, you are ordered to surrender yourself to me at Manipur on 27th April. If you surrender yourself you will be put on your trial, but no promise can be given than your life will be spared. *Letter ends.*

---

Enclosure No. 29.

TELEGRAM.

From the SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM, Shillong, to the FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

April 26, 1891.

209 M. Following message, dated 26th, received from General Officer Commanding, Telegraph Office, Kairong:—*Begins.* 850. Kaitemabi, 25th instant. We arrived here this morning. Stockade and outworks constructed here, but garrison had disappeared before our arrival. Sengmai has sent in submission and promise of supplies. Our advance guard had a few shots fired at yesterday on approaching Myangkhong. Health of troops very good. Weather rainy and trying for men on bivouac. Bungalows burned, but some sheds gave us shelter for a few. *Ends.*

---

Enclosure No. 30.

TELEGRAM.

From General COLLETT, Camp Sengmai, to FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

April 27, 1891.

859, Camp Sengmai, April 27th. Letters have been received from Sura Chandra Singh, son of former Maharaja, and from Head Clerk, late Political Agency, stating that Regent Jubraj, Senapati, and Samu Henjaba, fled from Manipur evening of 26th April. Writers say that remaining inhabitants of city will offer no opposition. We saw large fire and heard explosions in direction of Manipur.

No. 2.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

May 14, 1891.

Manipur. A later telegram from Gurdon, dated 11th instant, is to the following effect. Grimwood, when consulted by Gurdon at Manipur on 15th, was against removal of Senapati; at this stage nothing was said about arrest in Durbar. Gurdon reported Grimwood's view to Quinton on rejoining him, and Quinton was therefore fully aware of Grimwood's opinion when he sent his telegram of 18th to Government of India. Decision to effect arrest in Durbar seems to have been formed on 21st, on which day a council was held between Quinton, Skene, and Grimwood at Sengmai. Gurdon knew nothing of this intention till after council. He says:—"From Grimwood's manner it appeared that Grimwood was against arrest of Senapati "at Durbar." Gurdon also says:—"Grimwood was entirely against policy and "method of carrying it out. Grimwood never told us extent of opposition likely, "or we would never have attacked." With regard to this point, I would observe that Grimwood foretold certainty of personal resistance on part of Senapati, and further that Captain Butcher and Lieutenant Lugard both report having seen a large number of Manipuris entering the palace enclosure on afternoon of 23rd. Butcher's words are:—"At 1 p.m. a continuous stream of able-bodied Manipuris was observed "pouring into the palace enclosure by all the roads from the country round, and none "came out, save a few carrying boxes, and women and children. Gates were closed, "and men were seen manning the walls." Lugard's words are:—"Grimwood and "Simpson visited the palace in the afternoon of the 23rd, returning to the Residency "at 4.30 p.m. Simpson told me he saw in the palace ammunition being served out "to Manipuri sepoys. I saw Manipuris in large numbers passing into the palace "enclosure."

---

No. 3.

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

May 19, 1891.

Following from Collett, 16th:—"After Durbar, on the night of the 24th March, "eight sentries were posted round Durbar house in the fort, where the Chief "Commissioner and officers were placed by orders of the Senapati or Tongal General. "One of the sentries was sent for the public executioner, who came. The officers "were marched to the site opposite the dragons, and one by one duly beheaded amidst "the shouts and execrations of the large crowd assembled. The sentries, Sardar of "executioners, and actual executioner have confessed to the above." In later telegram Collett says, "Tongal General and Senapati gave order to fetch the exe-"cutioner. Grimwood had previously been killed by a sepahi in the crowd, but the "other officers were kept prisoners two hours." By the words "Durbar on the night "of the 24th," Collett doubtless means the meeting when Quinton and the others were seized. "Sardar of executioners" is chief executioner.

---

No. 4.

*From* VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

May 19, 1891.

Collett telegraphs, 18th:—"Prince Angao Sena,* known to Manipuris as Senapati, was arrested to-day by Major Maxwell's men, and is in custody."

---

* A younger brother of the man designated by the Government of India as Senapati. He apparently assumed the title when the latter assumed that of Jubraj.

## No. 5.

CORRESPONDENCE relating to the AMMUNITION of the ESCORT of the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

EXTRACTS from PROCEEDINGS of the GOVERNMENT of INDIA in the MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

From the ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Military Department.

Simla, April 10, 1891.

I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief in India, to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the following particulars which have been furnished by the General Officer Commanding the Assam District regarding the ammunition in possession of the escort which recently accompanied the Chief Commissioner of Assam to Manipur.

2. The escort was, in the first instance, ordered to take 40 rounds in pouch and 50 in box, but on learning from the Political Agent at Manipur that there were 13,000 rounds of Snider ammunition in the magazine at the Residency, Brigadier-General Collett sent the following telegram to the officer commanding the escort:—

"No. 72, 24th February.—Have ascertained that there are 13,000 rounds of Snider ammunition in the magazine at your destination. Therefore please leave behind box and march with 40 rounds in pouch."

3. At this time the General Officer Commanding had absolutely no grounds for anticipating danger; but having further considered the situation, he decided that the officer commanding the escort, who had the advantage of the Chief Commissioner's presence and advice, should be allowed to take an additional supply if it appeared desirable.

He therefore telegraphed on 5th March as follows:—

"No. 96. There is a large quantity of Snider ammunition at Kohima in charge of police, on which you can draw if you think necessary."

4. The party reached Kohima on the 14th March, and, as General Collett has since ascertained, marched on the 15th without taking any reserve ammunition.

Transport was then very scarce, and Colonel Skene was no doubt guided by the fact that troops marching in Assam do not ordinarily carry more than 40 rounds, and by the knowledge that he would find 13,000 rounds at Manipur.

5. In submitting this explanation, I am desired to add that, in the opinion of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the General Officer Commanding the Assam District took every precaution which the circumstances appeared to demand.

---

TELEGRAM from AJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA, to OFFICER COMMANDING AT SILCHAR.

April 10, 1891.

Please wire what amount of ammunition Captain Boileau's party had with them when met by Captain Cowley; also how many men, if any, had lost their rifles.

---

TELEGRAM from ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, Silchar, to ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA.

April 11, 1891.

Your No. 129 M. See my yesterday's telegram, answer to your No. 112 M. Captain Boileau left last night. Ammunition had not been exhausted, nor rifles lost. Party were full of fight when met by Cowley. Sensational telegrams of flight and escape quite untrue. Party took ten days marching from Manipur, and went miles out of way to pursue enemy on one occasion.

---

From the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Military Department, to the ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA.

April 14, 1891.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 10th instant, on the subject of the amount of ammunition in possession of the escort which accompanied the late Chief Commissioner of Assam to Manipur, and in reply to say that the

Government of India concur in the opinion expressed by the Commander-in-Chief that Brigadier-General Collett took every reasonable precaution to secure to the escort a proper supply of ammunition.

2. I am also to say that the Government of India would be glad to be furnished with further information on the following points:—

(i.) What amount of Martini-Henry ammunition had the Resident's escort in pouch at the time of the Chief Commissioner's arrival at Manipur, and was there any further supply of this ammunition in the Residency?

(ii.) Did the Chief Commissioner's escort obtain any ammunition in addition to the 40 rounds which they had in pouch from the magazine at the Residency; and, if so, how much did they receive, and when was it given out to them?

---

No. 6.

TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE referring to the AMMUNITION QUESTION.

From SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY.

May 18, 1891.

Please say who is responsible for sending off Quinton's escort with only 40 rounds.

---

From SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY.

May 19, 1891.

Letter from Military Secretary to the Government of India to the Adjutant-General, No. 76, of the 14th April last. Manipur ammunition. Please telegraph result of inquiry. Urgent.

---

From VICEROY to the SECRETARY OF STATE.

May 21, 1891.

Yours 18th and 19th. Manipur ammunition. Question of responsibility still under investigation by the Commander-in-Chief. I will send answer as soon as possible.

---

From VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE.

May 25, 1891.

Military. Your telegram of 19th May. See Manipur No. 80 D., sent by mail of 13th May. Answers to questions asked in letter from Government of India to Adjutant-General, 14th April, are as follows:—First. Collett states Resident's escort had 40 rounds Martini-Henry ammunition in pouch, and 3,600 rounds in quarter-guard. Of the 100 men, 35 were detached to Langthobal, and 11 elsewhere, so that 54 men in Residency would have had about 66 rounds per man, besides 40 rounds in pouch. Collett says, till this ammunition was issued to men during 24th March, the detachment at Langthobal, besides their 40 rounds in pouch, had 2,400 rounds in guard-room. This was taken to Tammu when they retired on that place. Second. In addition to 40 rounds carried in pouches of Chief Commissioner's escort, Collett states that there were 13,000 rounds of Snider in Residency magazine. This was issued 23rd to 25th March. Your telegram, 18th. See Manipur No. 122 B., sent by mail of 15th April. Collett had ascertained there were 13,000 rounds, Snider, in Residency magazine, Manipur, and therefore told Skene to march with 40 rounds in pouch, but on 5th March, Collett telegraphed to Skene, who was joined by Quinton on 6th March at Golaghat, that there was a large quantity of Snider ammunition at Kohima, in charge of police, upon which Skene could draw if he thought necessary. Skene apparently believed that Manipur reserve would suffice, and did not draw on Kohima magazine.

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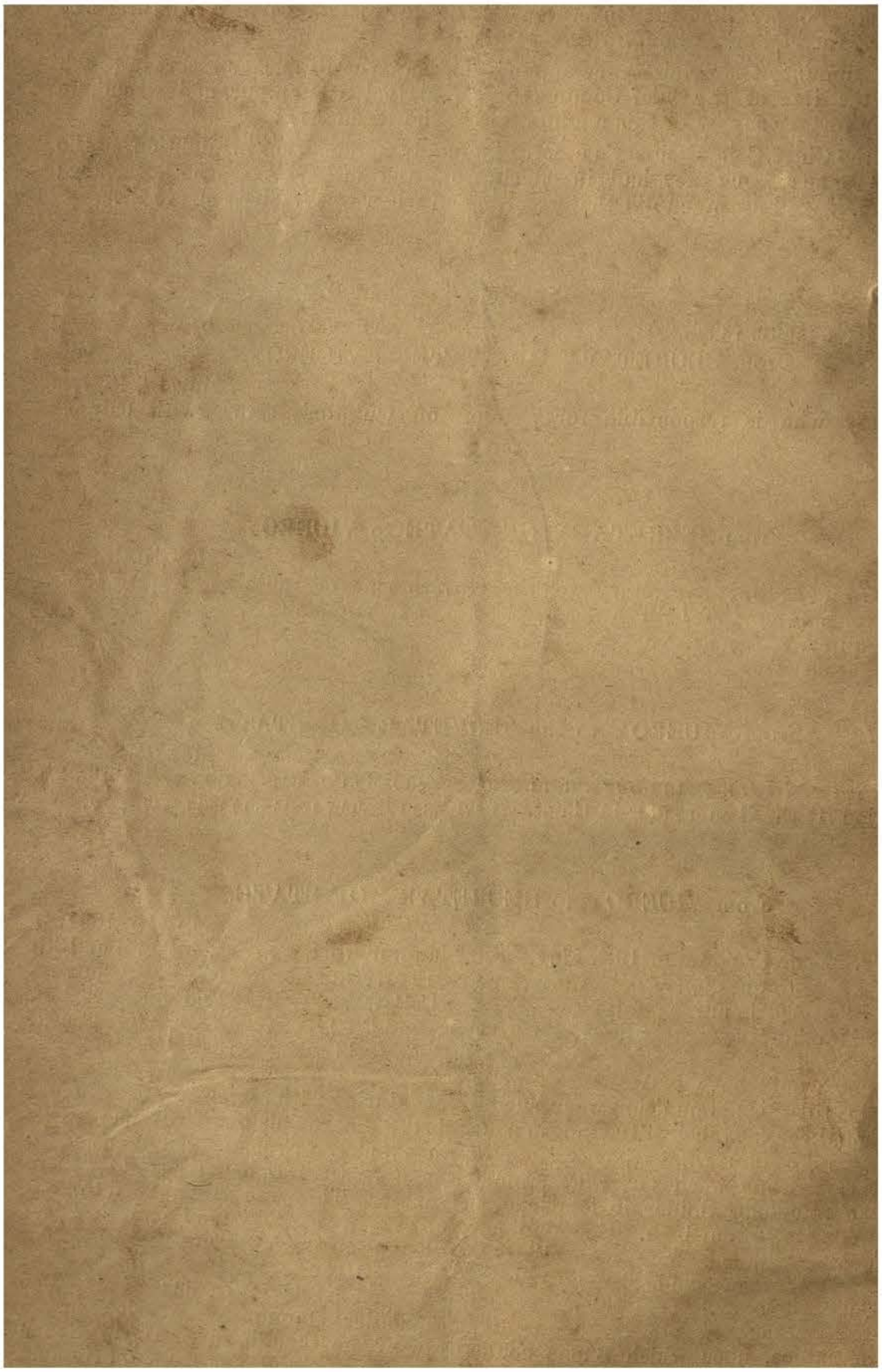

EAST INDIA (MANIPUR), 1891.

# No. 4.

# CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO

# MANIPUR.

**Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.**

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1891

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# No. 4.

## CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO

# MANIPUR.

### No. 1.

From GOVERNMENT OF INDIA to the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

Simla, May 6, 1891.

In continuation of our Despatch, dated the 29th ultimo, we have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of further papers regarding the Manipur outbreak.

We have, &c.

(Signed) LANSDOWNE.
( „ ) F. S. ROBERTS.
( „ ) P. P. HUTCHINS.
( „ ) D. BARBOUR.
( „ ) A. E. MILLER.
( „ ) H. BRACKENBURY.
( „ ) R. C. B. PEMBERTON.

---

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

TELEGRAM.

From GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Assam, to the FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

April 28, 1891.

858. Sengmai, 26th April. Kohima column arrived here to-day, no enemy in sight. We saw General Graham helio light on hill above Watao late, but there was not sufficient sun for signalling. Could not pick up Rennick. Column moves to-morrow for Manipur. I intend to take up position on the Ching Maiekung ridge, above one mile and a quarter north of the palace, summon the Regent to surrender himself, and wait there until I get into communication with Graham and Rennick, when I will, if necessary, concert measures for shelling and storming the palace. I am sending letter to Graham to join hands with Rennick, and take up position on the western side of the palace. I can then communicate for certain *viâ* the Lungal ridge. I hope also open lamp signalling with Graham to-night. Health of force good. Weather showery.

---

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

TELEGRAM.

From the SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM, Shillong, to the FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

April 28, 1891.

218 M. Following message, dated 28th April, received from Chief Political Officer, Silchar column:—*Begins.* 120. Bishenpur, 25th. Silchar column arrived here yesterday after slight resistance at Laimatak pass. Five enemy killed and wounded.

No casualties our side. Villagers coming in with supplies and night passed peacefully. Reported that only few sepahis are with Regent in palace, the great majority having fled to hills. No news of other column.

---

Enclosure 3 in No. 1.

TELEGRAM.

From GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Assam, Manipur, to the FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

Kerong, April 29, 1891.

868. Manipur, 27th April. The three columns met in the Manipur palace inclosure between 10 o'clock and noon to day; no opposition. The palace buildings were deserted, but the inhabitants had remained in the adjacent villages. Our troops are all housed in the palace buildings. The Regent and his three brothers fled last evening. Inquiries are being made regarding them. The Regent sent a letter to me this morning, declaring his freedom from all responsibility in the murder of our officers, and his willingness to be judged by a commission of British officers. All the British subjects in captivity are alive and well. More detailed reports will be furnished to-morrow.

---

Enclosure 4 in No. 1.

TELEGRAM.

From the FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla, to General COLLETT, Manipur.

April 29, 1891.

No. 845 E. Your telegram No. 868. It is understood that all British subjects who were in captivity are in your hands. Is this correct?

---

Enclosure 5 in No. 1.

TELEGRAM.

From the SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM, Shillong, to the FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

April 29, 1891.

221 M. Following message, dated Kerong, 29th April, received from Chief Political Officer, Silchar column:—*Begins.* On 27th morning Silchar column arrived palace and found whole place within wall evacuated. Arsenal with guns burnt, and all houses looted by villagers during previous night. The Regent, Senapati and brothers left palace for Tonkal hills 8 p.m., 26th. Leading officials in hiding Manipur. The temple said to contain library is intact, and will be opened later on. Kohima and Tammu columns arrived Manipur 10 o'clock. Tammu column had fight with enemy and killed 200. All well in columns. *Ends.*

---

Enclosure 6 in No. 1.

TELEGRAM.

From the FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla, to GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Assam, Manipur.

April 30, 1891.

No. 858 E. Your No. 868. Please answer Regent's letter and inform him that, if he comes in, he will be granted formal trial in accordance with section eight of instructions contained in my telegram No. 708 E. of 13th April. Explain to him clearly the charges upon which he may be tried.

Enclosure 7 in No. 1.

TELEGRAM.

From the VICEROY to SECRETARY OF STATE, London.

April 30, 1891.

No. 859 E. Following from Collett, Manipur, 27th :—*Begins.* The Regent and his three brothers.....commission of British officers. *Ends.* Following reply sent :—*Begins.* Here read telegram No. 858 E. *Ends.* Instructions referred to form enclosure to Despatch of 15th April.

---

Enclosure 8 in No. 1.

TELEGRAM.

From the GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Assam, Manipur, to the FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

Kerong, April 30, 1891.

872. It has been ascertained that the Regent and his three brothers, with a following of about 50 armed men, left Manipur at 6 p.m. on 26th in a north-east direction, it is believed, for Chassad in the Tonkal Naga country. In consultation with the Chief Political Officer, I have ordered the mounted infantry of General Graham's column, numbering about 80 rifles, to follow them up. It is not probable that they will catch them, but they will be able to find out the exact line of retreat, which will be of great value. The mounted infantry marched this morning. Trustworthy guides could not be procured before. The place of burial of our murdered officers has been found, and military funeral ceremony will be held on morning of 30th. Following ordnance found in palace: four 7-pounder muzzle-loading guns, 1 mortar, six bronze 3-pounders, a large number of jingalls. Large quantity of ammunition in box being examined, believed smooth-bore, no Snider or Martini-Henry ammunition found yet. Large quantity of powder in barrel. Fire-arms are in course of collection from villages. Brigadier-General Graham has asked for two of the 7-pounders for his column. I have given these subject to his Excellency's confirmation.

---

Enclosure 9 in No. 1.

TELEGRAM.

From the VICEROY to the SECRETARY OF STATE, London.

April 30, 1891.

No. 10 N.E. Collett telegraphs that Manipur Regent and his brothers with following of 50 armed men have fled in north-east direction, apparently to Chasad in Tonkal Naga country. Mounted infantry sent in pursuit, but not likely to overtake them. Burial place of our murdered officers has been found, and a military funeral ceremony was to be held this morning.

---

Enclosure 10 in No. 1.

TELEGRAM.

From the SECRETARY TO CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Assam, Shillong, to the FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

April 30, 1891.

226 M. Following message, dated Kharong, 30th April, received from Chief Political Officer, Silchar column :—*Begins.* 122. Hari Dass Bannerjee, tour clerk, and other captives, nearly 60 all told, are here quite well. *Ends.*

Enclosure 11 in No. 1.

TELEGRAM.

From the VICEROY to the SECRETARY OF STATE, London.

April 30, 1891.

No. 864 E. In reference to statements which have appeared as to Quinton's intention of arresting Senapati in Darbar, following may be of use :—

Our instructions as to Senapati are in paragraphs 4 and 7 of Foreign Department letter to Quinton, 360 E. of February 22nd.

Quinton telegraphed to Foreign Department on March 18th referring to above instructions, and saying: *Begins :—*

"I propose requiring Regent and the Darbar to meet me on arrival, announce decision of Government, arrest Senapati, and inform him that length of his exile and return depend on his conduct and the tranquillity of the country, and order the Maharaja to place a gun with the escort during my stay. To prevent any disturbance, the Senapati comes away with me on the 25th. Officer commanding concurs in this." *Ends.*

These proposals were approved by telegram on the 19th.

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Enclosure 12 in No. 1.

TELEGRAM.

From the CHIEF POLITICAL OFFICER, Manipur, to the FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

*Kairong, May 1, 1891.*

123. At 10 a.m. 28th, 80 mounted infantry went in pursuit of Regent and party in direction of Tonkal hills. Will return in four days. Committee of four officers inquired into disposal of bodies of murdered officers. Found graves of Brown, Trotter, and Heath, Political Agents, desecrated. Replaced remains in graves. In Heath's grave found two bodies of officers lately killed and in spot 300 yards off Residency, were seven bodies of our subjects lately killed. Most bodies had been mutilated, being decapitated, with feet cut off. Immediately opposite Regent's palace gate, in small walled enclosure dedicated to Kanglah, were found buried three heads of Europeans. These completed the remains missing in graves, and all were collected and buried together in a large grave in Residency compound. Three doctors were unable to completely distinguish between European and Native remains, but were of opinion that five bodies were of Europeans. Supposed Brackenbury's body was cremated when Residency was burnt. Proposed on 30th to hold funeral ceremony at graves. Men of K. R. Regiment officiated at sad ceremony. To-day inquiry into murders proceeding.

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Enclosure 13 in No. 1.

TELEGRAM.

From the GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Assam, Manipur, to the FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

Kairong, May 1, 1891.

875. Manipur, 29th April. The smooth-bore ammunition found here amount to about 250,000 rounds, and there are about 500,000 percussion caps. I am having all this thrown into a tank. The following will be preserved :—Elephant gear and ammunition for 7-pounder guns, 180 barrels of powder, and any Snider or M. H. ammunition found. The postal line from Manipur to Silchar has been re-established and the posts

are running. The Kohima line will also re-open in two or three days. The inhabitants are returning to their villages round Manipur, and we are getting in local supplies of rice and dhal. Major Maxwell hopes to have the daily market re-opened in a few days.

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Enclosure 14 in No. 1.

From Brigadier-General H. COLLETT, General Officer Commanding, Assam District. and Acting Chief Commissioner, Assam, to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Foreign Department.

Camp Kohima, April 18, 1891.

No. 32 M. I have the honour to enclose a statement made by Signaller C. Williams, of the Telegraph Department, regarding events which took place at Manipur between the 17th March and the 7th April 1891.

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EXPERIENCES of Signaller C. WILLIAMS, in charge of Chief Commissioner's Telegraph Camp, Manipur.

From Signaller C. WILLIAMS to the DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF TELEGRAPHS, dated the ———.

I left Golaghat on the 6th March 1891, accompanying the Chief Commissioner's telegraph camp. All went on well till our arrival at Mao Thana, the 17th March. At Mao I was asked by the Thangal General of the Manipur army to send two messages to the Maharaja at Manipur. I was told by the Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner not to accept any messages from any outsider without Mr. Quinton's orders. I told the Thangal General this, and he went and informed the Chief Commissioner about it. Chief Commissioner gave orders to his tour clerk to write out messages for Manipur. Two messages were brought to me by the Thangal General, but he was not satisfied with the messages, and asked me to add a few words. I declined to do so, and he offered me presents of milk, rice, fowls, ducks, vegetables, and Manipuri shawls, if I would add the words. I wrote a chit to the Assistant Secretary, informing him of this; he called for the General and had the few words added; after this all went quietly till our arrival at Sengmai, 22nd March. The Senapati came to Sengmai to meet Chief Commissioner, and brought presents of sweetmeats, milk, fowls, pigeons, ducks, and a variety of things. I arrived Sengmai 15 minutes before Chief Commissioner, and spoke to Senapati. When Chief Commissioner arrived he was accompanied by Mr. Gurdon, Mr. Cossins, and Mr. Woods. I was also present there when Senapati made presents of things to Chief Commissioner. They held a small meeting, and after 15 minutes, Senapati left; about half an hour after Mr. Grimwood arrived from Manipur, interviewed the Chief Commissioner, and rode back to Manipur after an hour. My camp was pitched just close to the entrance into the bungalow. In the evening I was told by Mr. Quinton personally that I would have to remain behind for certain reasons which he would not tell, so I remained behind at Sengmai. I was left with 20 sepoys; this was on the 23rd; all was right that day, and till the morning of the 24th when the line was cut. Mr. Melville and Signaller O'Brien came into Sengmai on the evening of the 23rd and came into my tent. We three had dinner and slept in my tent as it rained very heavily the same evening, wetting all my instruments and furniture. I managed to get a good deal of dry grass and made a dry place for us to sleep. I opened out all my instruments and battery to make place for our dining, as there was only one table then, and owing to rain the table and instruments becoming wet I had them opened out next day at 7 a.m. Mr. Melville and Signaller O'Brien left Sengmai the 24th instant, but when I opened out at 7 by request of D. S., I was told by Golaghat, Manipur was interrupted. I sent out my Khansama to see if line was cut; he went three miles and came back saying there was fighting, and he could not go further. The line coolie I had of Kohima was sent by me to Manipur to buy a tin of kerosine oil. I gave him Rs. 7 and he went, but never returned up to date (*i.e.* the 14th April). D. S. and O'Brien

left for Kaithombi. I worked D. S.'s camp on 24th evening all right, and at 7 or 8 p.m. the line was cut between me and D. S.'s camp. Next morning, the 25th, I was surrounded by about (60) sixty villagers at Sengmai, and at 10 a.m the Thana sepoys came and told me to eat my breakfast using the Manipuri words (chak chadra), *i.e.*, eat your food. This was told me several times, and when I did have my breakfast, the Havildar of the Thana came to me and said that all the officers and Chief Commissioner were killed; the sepoys all ran away *viâ* Tammu; the Maharaja wished no British subject to remain in Manipur territory. I said if I got coolies I would leave at once with the 10 sepoys who were left behind after the other 10 were called away on the 24th. The Thanadar said—"Yes, I will give you coolies if you come to the Thana." I had the Havildar of the 44th Gurkha Regiment in my tent, and one Hindu peon of Chief Commissioner, who was left behind to see after the things Chief Commissioner left at Sengmai. These two went with the Thanadar into the Thana, and were seized at once and well beaten; while they were being beaten, they cried out as loud as they could (murder, murder). I came out of my tent to see what was up, when I saw about 100 Manipuri sepoys coming towards me. I made a bolt to the sepoys and ordered them to be ready to defend ourselves. They loaded their rifles, filled their pouches with cartridges, and got ready; the Manipuri sepoys when they saw we were ready, they got into the jungle and fired at me as I was on the road standing, and ordering the sepoys to lie down and fire; about 15 or 16 bullets passed over my head and ears, and I also laid down behind the baggages of the troops, when bullets came like rain drops upon us and 100 Manipuris with rifles, spears, bows and arrows, made a rush at us, we all ran away into the jungle just behind and hid ourselves. When they set fire to the grass jungle, all had to run out again, and as they came out they were fired upon. But I remained in the jungle hiding; finding some green grass near the river, I hid there and having on a puttu suit which was given to me by my father, Mr. C. M. D'Cruz of the Director-General's Office, which protected me from the flames a good deal, I remained in this bush till 11 p.m. Manipuri sepoys passed a few feet from me and could not see me, though I saw them several times passing close to me. It was a bright moonlight night, and I came out of my hiding place and was coming on towards Kohima. I walked eight miles till 1 a.m., when I fell into an ambush of six Manipuri sepoys, who challenged me by asking a question to which I could not reply, and said "*na khangtra*" (don't understand). When they fired a volley at me simultaneously all six missed me, though I was only 10 or 12 yards away from them. I ran up a large tree close by, and fortunately the tree was struck by lightning, making a large separation between three branches into which I crawled and hid; the sepoys coming out whistled and another six came out from the opposite jungle and joined the first six. The whole 12 now began looking for me; when they sighted some other fugitive running on the road and gave chase to them leaving me alone. I came out of the tree and went up a high hill, and hid myself from 4 a.m. of the 26th till 11 a.m. of the 27th. I was in the hill hiding. I came out as I was very thirsty and hungry, having nothing to eat or drink since 12 p.m. of 25th. I walked on towards Kohima and came into Kaithambi at 2 p.m., where I was stopped by the Manipuri sepoys, who asked me where I was going. I said to Kohima. They asked me if I had a pass from the Jubaraj. I said no. They then caught hold of my arms and took out their swords, took me to the Thanadar, who at once ordered me to be bound hand and feet and shot; all my clothes were taken out except a flannel banian and flannel drawers. I was then made to sit down on the ground; the sentry taking aim at me. Just then a Manipuri Major arrived who had seen me at Mao Thana, and was one of the men who offered me presents if I added the words to the messages from Thangal General. This Major on seeing me told the Thanadar not to shoot me, but send me to the Jubaraj. I was then kept prisoner in the thana; half an hour after 12 coolies came into the thana, bringing some of Mr. Melville's and O'Brien's things, which I recognised at once, as they were in my tent on the 23rd. The coolies said the telegraph Sahibs were killed at Myonkang. Next day I was taken to the Jubaraj at Manipur bare feet, and only a banian and drawers. At 9 p.m. of the 28th I arrived Manipur, where the general of the Manipur station ordered me to go to the subadar of the jail. I was taken there and iron chain and rods were put on to my feet, and I was sent into jail. When I went inside I found a lot of men in it. There were three houses inside, one for the Nagas and Kukis, one for the Hindus and Khettries, and one for Muhammadans and other castes; this latter house was the smallest, being about 70 feet by 14 feet. In this house there were 38 sepoys, eight pony drivers, 14 Muhammadan servants of the Chief Commissioner and officers, 19 Cachari construction coolies with

sub-inspector, Moosai, and four syces of the officers, and five wounded sepoys, making a total of 88 men at the time I got in this house. I could not go to the other houses, so I made a total of 89 souls. We were so crammed up there that I had no place to lie down, almost every foot of ground was taken up. I simply sat on the ground and leaned back against the wall and remained all night like this. Next morning, 29th, I made arrangements to make place for me and the sub-inspector, and the Muhammadan servants made place for me; they cooked my food just the same what they ate; I got a portion of it. The food consisted of coarse rice, a few small dried fish, one chillie and some salt. Next morning, the 30th, I refused to eat anything and told the ration distributors the same; they went and told the jail subadar this, who sent for me and asked why I would not take rations. I said I could not eat that kind of red rice and the rotten dried fish, that I got the diarrhœa, so he ordered some parched rice and jaggery to be given me. Next day, the 31st, I got fine white rice, four large fresh fish, salt and some curry stuff, which I took, and the servants cooked for me separately. Next day, the 1st April, after our attendance was taken, I was called by the jail subadar who took me before the Manipuri Rajmantri, who was desirous to learn telegraphy and construction of the various telegraph instruments. He spoke in Hindustani to me, and said if I would teach him this he would procure me an appointment in the service of the Maharaja, I would get a fine house, good eating, good living, and a (laichabi), *i.e.*, a woman. I thanked him for his offer, and said if he could get me out of Manipur to return to my home, it would be far more acceptable than the above offer. He said he had all the instruments and battery of the Manipur office and those of my camp office also, so that he will apply to the Jubaraj to release me. Then he asked me how many sepoys are there at Kohima, and how many cannons also. I told him that I did not belong to the army, and could not tell him; he then said, you, as the telegraph sahib, don't know this; it is a lie you are telling. As I was at their mercy then I had to show a mild way of talking, and told him that there was the 43rd regiment at Kohima and one regiment of police; that in a regiment there generally are 800 to 1,000 men; so probably giving deductions of sick, leave, and other various duties, there may be about 1,800 men in Kohima. He then sent for two sepoys of the 43rd regiment to see if my statement was correct; the two sepoys were also prisoners, and they were in Manipur and had not been to Kohima, but came *viâ* Cachar as the residency guards; they also said the same as I said, so we were dismissed and sent back to jail. The next day, the 2nd, I was sent for by the Jubaraj, who said he was very sorry to see me in that prisoner's condition, and that he was not aware that I was in jail: as soon as he heard from the Rajmantri about me, he at once ordered my release, gave me a pant and coat (most shabby looking things), also a pair of boots which were so loose that I had to tie cloth around my feet, as I had no socks and my feet were cut and blistered all over. The Jubaraj made me put on these clothes and boots in his presence, and then sent me to the Muhammadan bugler's house, where I remained that night. Next morning, the 3rd, I was again called for by the Jubaraj, who took me to his palace, shook hands with me, and gave me a chair to sit near him. He then said that I was wanted to go to Thabal, where some of our sepoys were, and ask them to retire, as there was no more fighting, and that the prisoners were ordered to be released, and all would be sent to their homes as soon as he would retire; he then gave me a fine horse with Manipuri ornamented saddle with fringe tassel and white thread balls. I was then given a letter to the officer in charge of the British sepoys. When I came out I found two other sepoys from jail were released, and they were to accompany me with some Manipuri sepoys; these two sepoys also got horses saddled plain, one was a bugler and the other was a flag signal man. We left at 11 or 12, and arrived at Thabal at 5 p.m. There I found about 2,000 Manipuri sepoys assembled with four cannons and expecting me every moment; on arrival I was taken to Senapati, the Commander-in-Chief of the Manipur army. He was glad to see me, he said, as he already knew me when we arrived at Sengmai. He said he was glad also I had escaped unhurt, and if I could manage to effect an amicable settlement with the troops across the field, he would give a large reward. I was then sent on; I saw the Manipuri sepoys were making huts all along the fort walls, which was in a field of some Zemindar; the field was well enclosed with mud walls, and large fields of peas, potatoe, ginger, and garlic trees, which were being trampled upon indiscriminately by everyone. I and the two sepoys scaled the wall, and got on to the paddy field, from where we sounded our bugle, giving the number of 43rd regiment, then sounded officers call. We did this several times, but no reply came from the opposite side. Then the flag sepoy went on with a white

flag; he was met on the road by an officer who took the letter and said he would interview me next morning at 7, so we were kept with sepoys in the fort; a separate hut was given us, two sentries all night, a large quantity of wood for burning. At 8 p.m. when Senapati was going to his house, he passed close to our hut where we were sitting by the fire; he asked me if I was all right. I said yes; he saw we had no covering, so he had a Kashmir ornamented shawl which he gave me and ordered two white thick cloth chaders to be given to the two sepoys with me. At 10 p.m. our dinner was sent by Senapati in a large brass plate, which consisted of rice, fine clean rice, on a plantain leaf, and plantain leaf cups were made, which each of us had separately; one cup contained peas and potatoe fried, three cups contained three kinds of dall, one cup of fish, potatoe, and peas curry, one cup of some tamarind chutnee, one cup of curd, and one cup some sugar and one with some ghee. All this was enough to feed 10 persons which three of us got. I ate as much as I could, and drank some water which was given us in bamboo tubes. We retired for the night, and was up early the 4th. I went to the opposite camp, and Colonel Howlett came to meet me; we sat in the paddy fields and had a long talk all about the Manipur affair. I told him that Chief Commissioner was beheaded with Colonel Skene, Mr. Grimwood, and Lieutenant Simpson. That Mr. Melville and O'Brien were also beheaded. My Khansama, who was escaping from the Manipuris, was passing Myonkong at night; it being a bright moon-light he saw the three corpses lying on the road headless quite fresh and the houses were still smouldering; this was about 2 a.m., and he got near Kirong by 6 a.m., when he was arrested by a Naga and brought to jail in Manipur, as he said he was my servant. The Nagas took away all his clothes and the dhotee he had on that was made into half, and given him one half, the Nagas taking the other half. I told Colonel Howlett all about the prisoners and how we were treated; he gave me a blanket and one to the flag sepoy. He then wrote a letter to Senapati, saying that he did not come to fight, but came to take the prisoners, and that the Manipuris first fired at his men when they also defended themselves. I was then told by Colonel Howlett how they were driven out of their fort by our men, and that the Manipuris were afraid to tackle him, so they sent for me to act as mediator; about an hour had past on when our bugle sounded retire, and did so several times. I had to go back then with the letter as Senapati said if I remained away he would have all the other prisoners killed, so I was compelled to return. When I came back I read out the letter to Senapati, and explained it to him, and he ordered a sepoy to ride as fast as he can, and take the letter to the Jubaraj and get a reply. Then I went to my hut where breakfast was brought; the same as the previous night's dinner, all the same dishes as before. I ate some and then remained in my hut till 5 p.m., when the messenger came back with a reply that the prisoners were all released, and that they would be sent *viâ* Cachar as soon as he retired. I took this to Colonel Howlett, who replied that if the prisoners were released, what objection was there for them to go *viâ* Burma or *viâ* Kohima? Why were all being sent *viâ* Cachar; that if the Maharaja would let him (Colonel Howlett) have the sepoys and some rations, he would retire, as the sepoys were military men, and must obey military orders, and Senapati should know this well. I took this letter to Senapati, read it to him, explained it, and it was sent away the same night to the Maharaja for a reply, so at night I got my usual dinner, but did not eat anything, as I got the dyspepsia by eating all this kind of food. Next morning, the 5th, I went again at 10 a.m., when the reply came, and with it came 500 lbs. ata, 50 lbs. ghee, 50 lbs. dall, 12 packets candles, and a dozen bottles of Manipuri liquor; all this was asked for by Colonel Howlett; the Maharaja would not send the sepoy prisoners and had sent them on *viâ* Cachar and Kohima. Colonel Howlett would not take the stores without the sepoy prisoners, but as they had left as the Maharaja said, Colonel Howlett then wanted a hostage, and wrote to the Maharaja for a man of high rank either of the military or civil employ. I was very reluctant to take this letter, fearing Senapati would think this a most outrageous demand; however I brought it and told Colonel Howlett that no good will come of this; it would be far better for you to retire two stages, as Senapati had given his word of honour not to fight with Colonel Howlett's party. When I read the letter to Senapati he ordered a subadar to go as hostage, and one got ready at once. I took him to Colonel Howlett, but he would not accept a subadar but wanted a major, who was in Mora Thana, near Tammu; this major is known as Apari major, and holds a high place in the Manipuri State. I came back and informed Senapati of this; he got very indignant, and said first Colonel Howlett wanted the prisoners; then he wanted rations; then he wanted a hostage, and

now he wants a major, next time he will want a Brahmin, and then he will want Senapati himself; that Sahib is a great fraud. I will teach him to play the fool with us again. I don't know why the British Government is doing all this; we did not give any offence to the Sircar; we look upon them as our father and mother, but if they want to fight with us forcibly, we will then defend ourselves. If Government wants to take me prisoner, they will never get me alive, but can take my corpse a prisoner, and laid his hands on his sword. Told me to go to Manipur, he was much obliged to me for all my doings, that I would not be harmed by anyone and do not fear. The above are very words from Senapati. I made a salam to him and turned round to go when he ordered all the bugles to sound, and his war bugle, a large brass horn-shaped instrument, was sounded, which means war is declared. Manipuri sepoys came running from all sides bundling up their things. I was given the same horse and the two sepoys also got ponies. We left with the Jail Subadar, and he urged us on to make every possible haste. At 8 p.m. we arrived at Manipur, and Jubaraj came to meet us in the compound of the palace. He shook hands with me and spoke to us a few minutes, and said he will give us a few coolies and escort, our ration up to Kohima, and some clothes. So we were taken to the Mahammadan bugler's house where we got our dinner, and Jubaraj sent me some sweet bread and sweetmeat. We had some dinner and retired for the night, when the Jubaraj sent us three Manipuri shawls, one for each, and a turban for me, as he had no hats to give me. Next morning, 6th, we remained there still as fighting was going on at Thabal, and Jubaraj was very busy, so could not attend to us; however the Political Agent's clerk came to me and told me all the prisoners had left, and that my pass is made out, so that to-morrow morning you can start. All went on well till next day, the 7th; the Jail Subadar came with three brass cooking pots, rice, fresh fish, some peas, curry-stuff, oil, salt, &c., for our journey, and asked me to give him the Kashmir shawl which Senapati had given me. I gave it away at once, thinking the sepoy escort might rob us at night on the way. At 11 a.m. we three left, and I went to see the Jubaraj who was sleeping then, but sent for me inside and offered me a seat; and this is the conversation we had. He said, now as you are going, you will be asked all what you know; you must speak the truth and say all what you know. He said that the Chief Commissioner ordered a Darbar to be held; he could not attend as he was very ill in bed for three days; however he did not like to give cause of offence to the Chief Commissioner, so he managed to crawl to the Darbar where he was made to stand for an hour, when he, through disgust, left for his palace. He also said the Maharaja, with his younger brother, was in the Darbar hall, and he saw the officers standing near the door, some behind the door; when he saw this he told the Chief Commissioner if you want to arrest me here I am, and laid his hand on his sword and came out of the Darbar hall, so the Maharaja and the youngest brother went out. The Chief Commissioner then asked a Darbar to be held next day at 8 a.m., but no one would attend as they were so badly treated the first day. In the evening Chief Commissioner wrote to Jubaraj that they would leave Manipur next day, the 24th, to arrange for coolies. Jubaraj then ordered for coolies who were all ready the same night, but at 4 a.m. Jubaraj said the Chief Commissioner's sepoys came to his palace and commenced firing; he then, to defend himself, ordered his men to fight; the fighting continued all day till our side sounded bugle to cease fire. Manipuris also followed suit, and there was a calm. The Chief Commissioner then came to me and wanted to apologise for all this disturbance, but Jubaraj came and told his men to arrest them, but the men were very angry with this business, and in their rage they beheaded them, but he said he is quite innocent of the murder, he did not order them, and all rest that has been done was done by his sepoys, who were most uncontrollable just then, and the Nagas and Kukis did all the mischief; that if the Government wants to fight, he is quite prepared to do so, but let Government come with five or six thousand troops; why come with three or four hundred and have so many lives lost? Government has given us this country, and now after so many years wishes to take it away, we will fight and die before we give up our country, and as for me, Government will never get me alive. I am very sorry that all this has occurred, but I am not to blame. I told him yes, it is true the Chief Commissioner did make a mistake, but they should not be killed. Then he offered me some tiffin of poorees and sweets; then we talked on various matters regarding my family, home, pay, service, &c.; then I asked to go on my journey to which he assented, came out in the compound with me, wished me good-bye, and shook hands. The word good-bye was expressed in English, to which I replied by saying the same word. I left, and accompanied by the two coolies, two sepoys, and two escort sepoys; we arrived at Sengmai at 5 p.m.; on the way the bridge across the river is completely burned down; at Sengmai we halted

for the night, the three of us taking watches by turns to see no Nagas or Kukis attack us or rob our things. Next morning, the 8th, left Sengmai and arrived at Kaithambi. On the road about four miles from Kaithambi the road is barricaded by thick logs being thrown down from the hills. At Kaithambi the place is well fortified by being surrounded with thick timber walls and ditches made all round the enclosure inside for the men to hide and fire; the bungalow not being destroyed we remained in it for the night; the sepoys cooked for me all the way. Next day, 9th, we left Kaithambi, and came to Myongkhong; the road was in one place blocked by logs being laid across the road. At Myongkhong no fortification is made, but at that stage on the hill to the left going towards Manipur, there are Kuki bustees high on hill, and they are assembled in large numbers there, and believe a fort is made in the jungle on the hill. We remained at Myongkhong for four hours, then left for Kairong. While at Myongkhong I went to see the corpse of Mr. Melville and O'Brien. I found them on the side of the road a little distance from one another. The ravens picked all the flesh, and only the skeleton was seen. I went to the place where the bungalow stood, but now burned down. I picked up some papers of Mr. Melville and O'Brien. A little inside the jungle the skeleton of another man was found, supposed to be the peon of Mr. Melville. From Myongkhong to Kairong there is one small fort made on a low hill commanding a good view of the road in both directions. We remained at Kairong for the night, and left for Maithepam next day, the 10th, arrived at Maithepam at 5 p.m. On the road half way there is a dâk stage well fortified by thick log walls. We remained at Maithepam all night, and next morning, 11th, left for Mao Thana, where we arrived at 4 p.m., and was caught in a heavy hailstorm, but proceeded on to the frontier police camp where Captain McIntyre gave me a suit of clothes, and I remained with him that night and left for Kohima next day, the 12th, where I related my adventure to the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Hail, of the post, and two other officers.

The line from Manipur to Myongkhong is completely taken out, post and all about 35 miles of wire, and from Manipur towards Tammu the line is entirely taken out up to Palel 30 miles, and the wires are cut here and there from Myongkhong to Maithepam, and from Maithepam to Mao it is all right. I saw on my way every Manipuri sepoy going had coils of line wire with them for making rods and fencing.

Sir :—

In concluding this narrative, I most respectfully solicit you will kindly sanction a bonus for me from the fine fund, as I am at present without anything, and my loss is over Rs. 400, besides the few things that were left behind at Golaghat were sold off, my family believing I was really dead. It is a most unfortunate event that befell me. Some kind of reward for all my information may be given me. The good grade will be most acceptable. I have already passed the code test, and can pass the same any time required.

P.S.—Description of Jubaraj :—

Middling height, dark complexion, wears ordinary Manipuri white clothes, dark brown colour of eyes, long hairs tied at back, and pleasant looking man, about 30 to 35 years old, slight moustache, only slightly stout.

Description of Senapati :—

Middling height, light complexion, black eyes, very flashy in dress, eats beetles* all day, has a looking glass in front of him all day, admiring himself every 5 or 10 minutes, slight moustache, about 28 to 30 years old, slightly thin.

All the information in this will be of value to the expedition going to Manipur, and the Government can give a reward for this, as the information of the roads and forts will be a guide to the military. The city itself is well guarded; they have four guns in the forts. The Jubaraj's palace is made pucca with all glass doors and windows. The Maharaja's palace has two huge lions at the door; Senapati's palace is behind Jubaraj's palace, and is surrounded by the huts of the sepoys. The forts are surrounded by high mud walls, eight feet thick, with holes every three feet apart.

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* *Sic.* in original.

## Enclosure 15 in No. 1.

TELEGRAM.

From the SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM, Shillong, to the FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

May 2, 1891.

232 M. Your telegram 712 E. of 15th April. Following received from Chief Political Officer, Manipur:—*Begins.* 124. The temple where library supposed to be was opened 28th, and found quite empty. Idols even taken away. *Ends.*

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## Enclosure 16 in No. 1.

TELEGRAM.

From the VICEROY to the SECRETARY OF STATE, London.

May 2, 1891.

No. 877 E. Manipur. Maxwell reports that remains of British officers and others have been interred in grounds of Residency after funeral ceremony. Most bodies had been mutilated, heads and feet cut off. Graves of former Political Agents were found desecrated.

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## Enclosure 17 in No. 1.

TELEGRAM.

From the VICEROY to the SECRETARY OF STATE, London.

May 2, 1891.

*No. 878 E. All quiet in Manipur* 29th April. The postal line to Silchar had been *re-established*, and the Kohima line was to re-open in two or three days. The inhabitants were returning to their villages, and Collett was getting local supplies of grain. He hoped to re-open the daily market in a few days.

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## Enclosure 18 in No. 1.

TELEGRAM.

From the GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Assam, to the FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

Kairong, May 2, 1891.

887. Manipur, 30th April. A military funeral was held this morning at the grave in the Residency garden, in which the remains of our murdered officers had been reverently placed by soldiers of the King's Royal Rifles. Three volleys and eleven minute guns were fired, and I read the funeral service. Detachments from all the troops of the field force followed. A report dated evening 29th from Lieutenant Dewar, commanding the mounted infantry, was received last night. He had come upon recent traces of the fugitives and found some M.-H. rifles, sniders, sporting rifles, and ammunition scattered in jungle. He also captured some ponies. One rifle carries inscription that it was presented to the Maharaja of Manipur by the Viceroy of India, 1872. He continues the pursuit to-day. I have issued a proclamation notifying the general disarmament of the inhabitants and rendering any persons found hereafter with fire-arms or swords in his possession liable to punishment with death or transportation. The wounded officers and men are doing well. Twenty-six elephants belonging to the Darbar have been brought in, and have been made over to the transport department. Lieutenant Dewar and his mounted infantry returned this afternoon, having found the track through the hills impracticable for ponies. There appears to be no doubt that the late Regent has gone on the Chasad route, and that his following has dwindled to about 20 men.

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## Enclosure 19 in No. 1.

TELEGRAM.

From the CHIEF POLITICAL OFFICER, Manipur, to the FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

Kairong, May 2, 1891.

141. Tammu column returning to-morrow. Villagers fast returning to villages and tendering submission and voluntarily producing supplies. Have issued proclamation disarming population and 10 guns brought in to-day, 1st May. Have also ordered immediate restitution of property looted from Residency and return of cash, notes, stamps from Treasury, calculated one lakh ninety thousand lost from Treasury, any balance unreturned will be levied from villages in valley. Leading priests throughout valley visited me to-day, and expressed regret at late occurrences. Instructed them to continue their duties. Few cases cholera among garrison. Wounded officers, Tammu column, doing well.

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## Enclosure 20 in No. 1.

TELEGRAM.

From the SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM, Shillong, to the FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

May 3, 1891.

236 M. Following, dated Kairong, 2nd May, received from Chief Political Officer, Manipur :—*Begins*. 125. Funeral ceremony over graves containing remains of our officers occurred 7 o'clock morning 30th. Troops lined roads from path to Residency compound, and 60th Rifles with mountain battery formed firing party. Scene most impressive. In evening dragons overlooking site of murder were blown up with dynamite and gate close by will be destroyed to-morrow. Mounted infantry in pursuit of Regent and party returned owing to inaccessibility of path for ponies, the fugitives being traced all along route by guns, ammunition, and clothing thrown away in hasty flight. Only few followers with Regent. Am arranging fresh measures for capture. *Ends*.

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## Enclosure 21 in No. 1.

TELEGRAM.

From the SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM, Shillong, to the FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

May 3, 1891.

237 M. Following, dated Kairong, 2nd May, received from General Officer Commanding :—*Begins*. 886. Manipur, 30th April. A military funeral was held this morning at the grave in the Residency garden in which the remains of our murdered officers had been reverently placed by soldiers of the King's Royal Rifles. Three volleys and 11 minute guns were fired, and I read the funeral service. Detachments from all the troops of the field force followed and the streets were lined by 42nd, 43rd, and 44th Gurkhas. *Ends*.

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## Enclosure 22 in No. 1.

TELEGRAM.

From the SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM, Shillong, to the FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

May 3, 1891.

239 M. Following, dated Kairong, 2nd May, received from Chief Political Officer, Manipur :—*Begins*. 126. Foreign Office telegram 778 E., to General Collett. Maharaja of Manipur in Calcutta's son who has been hiding came in to-day and has

been placed in charge of his maternal uncle. The Maharaja's wife and children are well. *Ends.*

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Enclosure 23 in No. 1.

TELEGRAM.

From the FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla, to HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SOOR CHUNDRA SINGH of Manipur, Calcutta.

May 3, 1891.

No. 12 N. E. News has been received from Manipur that Her Highness the Maharani and your children are well.

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Enclosure 24 in No. 1.

TELEGRAM.

From the SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM, Shillong, to the FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

May 3, 1891.

238 M. Following, dated Kairong, 2nd May, received from Chief Political Officer, Manipur:—*Begins.* 128. Tammu column returning to-morrow. Villagers fast returning to villages, and offering submission and voluntarily producing supplies. Have issued proclamation disarming population, and 10 guns brought to-day, 1st May. Have also ordered immediate return of property looted from Residency, and return of cash, notes, stamps from Treasury, calculated one lakh ninety thousand lost in Treasury, any balance unreturned will be levied from villages lying in valley. Leading Brahman priests throughout valley visited me to-day. Instructed them to continue their duties. Few cases cholera among garrison troops. Ferries, Surma Valley Light Horse, died this morning and buried in Residency compound in evening. Mr. Ferries, is Managing Assistant at Labac Tea Garden under Mr. Elliot of Dewan Tea Estate. Wounded officers, Tammu column, doing well. *Ends.* Deputy Commissioner, Cachar, has been requested to communicate news of death of Mr. Ferries to Mr. Elliot, of Dewan Tea Estate.

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Enclosure 25 in No. 1.

TELEGRAM.

From the SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM, Shillong, to the FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

May 3, 1891.

240 M. Your telegram 776 E. of 21st April. Following, dated Kairong, 2nd May, received from Chief Political Officer, Manipur:—*Begins.* 127. Your telegram 191 M. Have made inquiries. No relatives of Senapati were killed or injured in attack on 24th. Captains Butcher, Lugard, Dr. Calvert, and Subadar Mahesh Thapa all say decidedly that no women or children were seen in the Senapati's enclosure. *Ends.*

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Enclosure 26 in No. 1.

TELEGRAM.

From the VICEROY to the SECRETARY OF STATE.

May 4, 1891.

No. 886 E. Major Maxwell, Chief Political Officer, telegraphs from Manipur:—*Begins.* No relatives of Senapati were killed or injured in attack on 24th. Captains Butcher, Lugard, Dr. Calvert, and Subadar Mahesh Thapa all say decidedly that no women or children were seen in the Senapati's enclosure. *Ends.*

Enclosure 27 in No. 1.

TELEGRAM.

From the GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Assam, Manipur, to the FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

Kairong, May 4, 1891.

917. Your 845 E. Yes, all in our hands and now on way back to India.

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Enclosure 28 in No. 1.

TELEGRAM.

From the CHIEF POLITICAL OFFICER, Manipur, to the FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

Kairong, May 2, 1891.

132. Second May. Niranjan Subadar arrested to-day. 100 men 43rd left to arrest Regent and Zilla Gumba. The Senapati and Angao Sena have continued flight. Disarmament proceeding satisfactorily.

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Enclosure 29 in No. 1.

TELEGRAM.

From the SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM, Shillong, to the FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

May 4, 1891.

247 M. Following extract from message, dated Kairong, 4th May, received from Chief Political Officer, Manipur:—*Extract begins.* 133, 2nd May. Niranjan Subadar arrested to-day. Disarmament continues satisfactorily. *Extract ends.*

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No. 2.

From the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA to the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

Simla, May 13, 1891.

IN continuation of our Despatch, dated the 6th instant, we have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of further papers regarding affairs in Manipur.

We have, &c.

(Signed) LANSDOWNE.
( „ ) F. S. ROBERTS.
( „ ) P. P. HUTCHINS.
( „ ) D. BARBOUR.
( „ ) A. E. MILLER.
( „ ) H. BRACKENBURY.
( „ ) R. C. B. PEMBERTON.

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Enclosure 1 in No. 2.

TELEGRAM.

From the GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Assam, to the FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

Manipur, May 5, 1891.

934 Manipur, 3rd May. Captain Davis's detachment reached Susukhana, 10 miles north-east of Manipur, yesterday; marches to-day to Lampui, and to-morrow to Porting. He reports Manipuris assisting and believes Naga villages will furnish carriers in hills. Disarmament proceeding satisfactorily.

Enclosure 2 in No. 2.

TELEGRAM.

From the VICEROY to the SECRETARY OF STATE.

May 5, 1891.

No. 13 N.E. My telegram 30th April and Despatch 8th April, paragraph 3. Manipur. Following is full text of telegrams:—First: From Quinton eighteenth March:—*Begins.* Your No. 360 E..... paragraph 4. *Ends.* Then insert passage quoted in my telegram 30th:—*Begins again.* India not Assam..... above. *Ends.* Second: From Foreign Secretary, dated 19th. *Begins.* No. 545 E. Your telegram 18th. Subject to reconsideration if necessary of Maharaja's allowance, proposals are approved. *Ends.*

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Enclosure 3 in No. 2.

TELEGRAM.

From the GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Assam, Manipur, to the FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

May 6, 1891.

941, Manipur, 4th May. There is nothing of importance to communicate to-day.

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Enclosure 4 in No. 2.

TELEGRAM.

From the FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla, to the SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM, Shillong.

May 6, 1891.

*No. 905 E.* Please ask Gurdon to let me know at once what was the exact procedure contemplated for removal of Senapati. Was he to be arrested in Darbar or afterwards? I should like a full telegram. Secondly, when Gurdon was sent in advance to Manipur what communication did he make to Grimwood and what was Grimwood's answer? I want this in detail also. Thirdly, was Skene informed of objects of march to Manipur, and, if so, when?

See letter in "Englishman" of 4th about Grimwood.

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Enclosure 5 in No. 2.

TELEGRAM.

From the SECRETARY OF STATE to the VICEROY.

May 6, 1891.

Manipur. See enclosure 36 to your Secret Despatch of 15th April. Does paragraph six provide inquiries into actions of our own officers, civil and military, between 21st and 25th March? If not, full provision should be made for it.

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Enclosure 6 in No. 2.

TELEGRAM.

From MAHARAJA SOORA CHANDRA SINGH, Calcutta, to the FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

May 6, 1891.

Doubt correctness of news Regent with youngest brother separated from Senapati. Whole party together is in Chasad. Fear their escape towards Samjok, and thence again towards China, crossing Irrawaddy up Bhamo. Route to Chasad *viâ* Hondong easier, hills being sloping this side.

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Enclosure 7 in No. 2.

TELEGRAM.

From the FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla, to CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Rangoon, and GENERAL COLLETT, Manipur.

May 7, 1891.

No. 911 E. Following from ex-Maharaja of Manipur in Calcutta:—*Begins.* (See above.) *Ends.*

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Enclosure 8 in No. 2.

TELEGRAM.

From the FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla, to the GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Assam.

May 7, 1891.

917 E. Please ascertain under what circumstances Russick Lal Kundu wrote his letter, No. 1, of the 4th April, throwing the blame of the recent outbreak upon our officers. I should like to have his statement of what occurred independently of any general report. A telegraphic summary should be sent in advance.

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Enclosure 9 in No. 2.

TELEGRAM.

From the FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla, to the SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM, Shillong.

*May 7, 1891.*

918 E. If Woods can supplement Gurdon's information please ask him to send a report also.

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Enclosure 10 in No. 2.

TELEGRAM.

From the SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM to the FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

May 8, 1891.

252 M. Your telegram 905 E. of 6th May. Following, dated 7th, received from Gurdon:—*Begins.* Your 250 M. Arrangement was orders of India were to be announced at Darbar, and Senapati was to be told to surrender. If he refused, Colonel Skene was to arrest him at Darbar. Troops were kept in readiness round Residency where Darbar was held in case of resistance. Made following communication to Grimwood beforehand:—First. Informed him of intention to deport Senapati, asked him best way to arrest him without affording him an opportunity of forcibly resisting. Grimwood's reply was Senapati personally would resist to the utmost. Grimwood could suggest no means of arresting Senapati as described. Grimwood never mentioned extent of Senapati's followers in palace, or general rising likely. Second. Asked Grimwood whether he could bring pressure to bear on Regent to arrest Senapati. Grimwood's answer, No. Other communications less important. Colonel Skene was told in Golaghat on 6th March objects of expedition. Have not seen "Englishman" of 4th yet. *Ends.*

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## Enclosure 11 in No. 2.

TELEGRAM.

From the FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla, to the SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Assam, Shillong.

May 8, 1891.

No. 931 E. Your 252 M. Is following passage correct :—*Begins.* Grimwood could suggest no means of arresting Senapati as described. *Ends.* Secondly. Did Skene know Grimwood's opinion as to likelihood of resistance and were military authorities consulted at the beginning as to strength of escort required? If so, were objects fully explained to them?

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## Enclosure 12 in No. 2.

TELEGRAM.

From the VICEROY to the SECRETARY OF STATE.

May 8, 1891.

Foreign. My telegram 30th. Arrest of Senapati. Gurdon, who was with Quinton in Manipur, telegraphs 7th :—*Begins.* Arrangement was.....objects of expedition. *Ends.*

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## Enclosure 13 in No. 2.

TELEGRAM.

From the CHIEF POLITICAL OFFICER, Manipur, to the FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

May 8, 1891.

137. 7th May. Tongal General surrendered himself to-day and is now in custody.

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## Enclosure 14 in No. 2.

TELEGRAM.

From the GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Assam, to the FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

Kaithemabi, May 8, 1891.

977. Manipur, 7th May. The Manipuri official, known as the Tongal General, has been arrested to-day by Chief Political Agent's men. Mr. Hensman, correspondent, "Pioneer," now returning to Kohima, writes from Myangkhong that he has found there and buried skeletons of late Mr. Melville and Signaller O'Brien known to have been murdered there. Telegraph office opened at Myangkhong, 34 miles from Manipur.

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## Enclosure 15 in No. 2.

TELEGRAM.

From the FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla, to GENERAL COLLETT, Manipur.

May 9, 1891.

No. 939 E. Following from Secretary of State, dated 6th :—*Begins.* Manipur. See enclosure 36 to your Secret Despatch of 15th April. Does paragraph six provide

inquiries into actions of our own officers, civil and military, between 21st and 25th March? If not, full provision should be made for it. *Ends.* The report of the officers appointed by you to conduct the investigation should contain as full a narrative as possible of particulars for which the Secretary of State asks, including an account of the measures taken by Mr. Quinton and Colonel Skene and their subordinates from beginning to end.

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Enclosure 16 in No. 2.

TELEGRAM.

From the VICEROY to the SECRETARY OF STATE.

May 9, 1891.

No. 940 E. Your telegram 6th. Manipur. We have made it clear to Collett that investigation already ordered is to provide fully for inquiries which you desire.

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Enclosure 17 in No. 2.

TELEGRAM.

From the SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Assam, Shillong, to the FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

May 9, 1891.

258 M. Your 931 E. Am wiring to Gurdon about first portion, and am asking General Officer Commanding to wire you direct about last portion.

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Enclosure 18 in No. 2.

TELEGRAM.

From the SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM, Shillong, to the FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

May 9, 1891.

No. 259 M. Following message, dated Kaithemabi, 8th May, received from Chief Political Officer, Manipur:—*Begins.* 139, 7th May. Tongal General surrendered himself to-day and is now in custody. *Ends.*

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Enclosure 19 in No. 2.

TELEGRAM.

CHIEF POLITICAL OFFICER, Manipur, to the FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

Kaithemambi, May 9, 1891.

140, 8th May. The Regent captured by Manipuris and brought in to-day and is in custody.

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Enclosure 20 in No. 2.

TELEGRAM.

From the GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Assam, to the FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

Kaithemambi, May 9, 1891.

990, Manipur, 8th May. The Regent was arrested this morning by some Manipuris sent out by Major Maxwell and is now a prisoner under a military guard. He had been hard pressed by Lieutenant Clay's detachment, 43rd Gurkhas, under Captain Dun, who have sent in following arms abandoned by Regent in jungle:—two Martini-Henry rifles, one double-barrel express, recognised as property of late Lieutenant Simpson, 43rd

Gurkhas, one sporting Snider, one Westly Richards, one presentation Martini-Henry rifle given by Viceroy in 1872, and a quantity miscellaneous ammunition. Clay's detachment now moves to Chassad, where a party of 50 Manipuris has been sent by Major Maxwell to hunt Senapati and other Princes. Clay's party under Captain Dun will act as support or independently as circumstances dictate. I have ordered Deputy Commissioners of Sibsagar and Dibrugarh to send messengers into the Upper Chindwin valley to give notice to the people that the Manipur Princes may try to escape by that route, and proclaiming the large rewards offered by Government for their apprehension. Lieutenant Cox, 12th Burma, doing well as can be hoped; wound severe. Lieutenant Grant is recovered. Drury and Carnegy left with their regiments on 5th May for Kohima. Subadar-Major, 24th Gurkhas, still here, but doing very well, nearly recovered.

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Enclosure 21 in No. 2.

TELEGRAM.

From the SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Shillong, to the FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

May 9, 1891.

260 M. Please see your telegram 931 E. of 8th and my No. 258 M. this morning. Following, dated 9th, received from Gurdon :—*Begins.* Your 256 M. Please read—Grimwood could not suggest any means of obtaining possession Senapati without giving him opportunity of forcibly resisting—for passage quoted by Foreign Secretary. Skene knew Grimwood's opinion that Senapati was desperate man and would not be taken alive. Grimwood never told Skene or Chief Commissioner that fort enclosure was full of armed men. He said Senapati personally would resist. Statement in "Englishman," 4th. Grimwood kept in ignorance Chief Commissioner's visit altogether incorrect. Grimwood saw my telegram and knew every detail. Grimwood suggested Senapati being told he might return afterwards, if he behaved properly. *Ends.*

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Enclosure 22 in No. 2.

TELEGRAM.

From the SECRETARY OF STATE to the VICEROY.

May 9, 1891.

Manipur. Your telegram in the Foreign Department, dated 8th May last, omits Grimwood's reply to second question. Please telegraph.

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Enclosure 23 in No. 2.

TELEGRAM.

From the GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Assam, to the FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

Sengmai, May 10, 1891.

1010. Manipur, 9th May. Your 911 E. The probable line of flight suggested by ex-Maharaja had been already anticipated here, and I hope my instructions to Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar and Dibrugarh, telegraphed in my No. 990 of yesterday, may suffice to block that route. I do not see what else can be done. We cannot move troops at this season into valley of Upper Chindwin.

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Enclosure 24 in No. 2.

TELEGRAM.

From the SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Assam, Shillong, to the FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

May 10, 1891.

261 M. Following message, dated Kaithemabi, 9th May, received from Chief Political Officer, Manipur :—*Begins.* 141, 8th May. The Regent captured by Manipuris to-day and is in custody. *Ends.*

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Enclosure 25 in No. 2.

TELEGRAM.

From the VICEROY to the SECRETARY OF STATE.

May 10, 1891.

*Extract.*—Maxwell telegraphs seventh :—*Begins.* Tongal General surrendered himself to-day and is now in custody. *Ends.* Collett telegraphs eighth :—*Begins.* The Regent was arrested this morning by some Manipuris sent out by Major Maxwell, and is now a prisoner under a military guard. *Ends.* Efforts are being made to capture other Princes. Maxwell telegraphs seventh that grave of Sir James Johnstone's child has been deliberately desecrated by Manipuris though situated in Naga country 14 miles from capital.

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Enclosure 26 in No. 2.

TELEGRAM.

From the VICEROY to the SECRETARY OF STATE.

May 10, 1891.

In answer to Gurdon's telegram seventh, Foreign Secretary telegraphed :—"Is following passage . . . . . likelihood of resistance ?" * Gurdon answers ninth :—*Begins.* "Please read . . . . properly." *Ends.*

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Enclosure 27 in No. 2.

TELEGRAM.

From the VICEROY to the SECRETARY OF STATE.

May 10, 1891.

Foreign. Your telegram, Manipur, 9th. Grimwood's reply to second question was word "no."

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Enclosure 28 in No. 2.

TELEGRAM.

From the GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Assam, to the FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla.

Sangmai, May 10, 1891.

1013. Manipur, 8th May. Major Maxwell's men have to-day arrested Aiya Parel, a Major in the Manipuri army and Minister of the Darbar. This is an important capture. Maxwell hopes some important arrests will be made within the next few days.

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Enclosure 29 in No. 2.

TELEGRAM.

From the SECRETARY OF STATE to the VICEROY.

May 10, 1891.

Your telegram as to the arrest of Regent received. Congratulate you. After formal trial you decided on, you will consult me as to the punishment by telegraph.

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Enclosure 30 in No. 2.

TELEGRAM.

From the FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla, to the SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, Assam.

May 10, 1891.

No. 15 NE. Gurdon's recent telegrams. Please ask him to report fully by telegraph whole of his communications with Grimwood in Manipur, before Quinton's arrival. Did

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* See Enclosures 11, page 19, and 22, page 21.

he during his visit propound scheme of arresting Senapati in Darbar, and did Grimwood agree or not? What was the telegram which he states Grimwood saw? Did Quinton's telegram to Foreign Secretary of 18th issue after Gurdon's return? When Grimwood came out to Sangmai on 21st was whole plan explained to him in detail, and what was his view?

Gurdon had better report fully by letter as well as telegram.

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Enclosure 31 in No. 2.

TELEGRAM.

From the VICEROY to the SECRETARY OF STATE.

May 11, 1891.

Collett telegraphs 8th that Major Maxwell's men have arrested Aiya Parel, Minister of Darbar. Collett considers this an important capture.

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Enclosure 32 in No. 2.

TELEGRAM.

From the FOREIGN SECRETARY, Simla, to the GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, Assam.

May 11, 1891.

No. 951 E. Please keep us informed of what is being done regarding trial of Regent and Aiya Parel.

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Enclosure 33 in No. 2.

TELEGRAM.

From the VICEROY to the SECRETARY OF STATE.

May 11, 1891.

No. 954 E. Following is correct summary of events Manipur as far as we have been able to ascertain from most recent accounts.

Quinton left Calcutta 21st February, taking with him our letter No. 360 E of same day, which contained his instructions. He was directed to visit Manipur and make known the decision of the Government of India regarding recent disturbances. Decision was that Regent should be recognised as Maharaja, and that Senapati, who had revolted against the former Maharaja, should be removed from State. Quinton was to take sufficient troops to enforce our orders.

On 7th March, Quinton left Golaghat for Manipur with 400 men. The number of the escort was fixed after careful consultation between Quinton and General Officer Commanding in Assam. Record of consultation shows that possibility of resistance on part of Senapati was fully understood by Quinton from beginning, and explained to Collett and Skene. Quinton also pointed out that Senapati had some guns. A force of 500 Gurkhas in Manipur supported by 200 *en route* from Silchar was, however, considered ample to overawe malcontents. Papers show that Quinton himself would have been content with even smaller force.

Gurdon, Assistant Commissioner, was sent on in advance to see Grimwood, Political Agent in Manipur, and obtain his opinion on the situation. Gurdon reached Manipur, 15th. He informed Grimwood of intention to deport Senapati, asked Grimwood best way to arrest him without affording opportunity for forcible resistance. Grimwood replied that Senapati personally would resist to the utmost. Grimwood could not suggest any means of obtaining possession of Senapati without giving him opportunity of forcibly resisting.

Gurdon asked Grimwood whether he could bring pressure to bear on Regent to arrest Senapati. Grimwood replied that he could not.

Gurdon rejoined Quinton on 18th at Kairong, four marches from Manipur.

On the same day Quinton telegraphed to Foreign Secretary as already reported, and on 19th, not 21st, Foreign Secretary answered approving his proposals.

The word "Darbar" in Quinton's telegram of 18th means Court or *entourage*.

On 21st, Grimwood came out to meet Quinton at Sengmai, one march from Manipur. Presumably Quinton then explained his views fully to Grimwood.

Four miles from Manipur, on the 22nd, Quinton was met by Senapati, who had with him two regiments. Streets of Manipur were lined by Manipuri troops to number of about 500.

Outside the fort Quinton was received by Regent. Quinton then said Darbar would be held in Residency at 12 o'clock.

When time came Regent appeared at Residency gate, but guard of honour had been late in falling in, and Grimwood asked Regent to wait a little. After a few minutes Regent came on to Residency steps. Then it became known that Senapati had not come, and he was sent for. He refused to come on score of illness, and Quinton declined to hold Darbar unless he appeared. After two hours Regent went away. During afternoon Grimwood went to Palace to confer with Ministers, and after conference another Darbar was fixed for 9 a.m. on 23rd. When time came no one appeared. Grimwood then paid a second visit to Palace, but without result. Senapati would not attend. Then Quinton wrote letter to Regent, stating that unless Senapati were surrendered he would be arrested. Grimwood delivered this letter about 2 p.m. on 23rd, and informed Regent that he would not be recognised as Maharaja unless he gave up Senapati, but Regent was afraid to do so, and mission failed. Then Quinton consulted with Skene and Grimwood, and resolved to arrest Senapati next morning. You know what followed.

You may repudiate in strongest language idea that Government of India intended to sanction treachery towards Senapati, and we believe that Quinton was incapable of carrying out instructions in a treacherous manner.

Imputation of treachery arises from misconception of Senapati's position and that of Manipur State.

State is subordinate to Government of India, and Senapati must have known that his conduct in conspiring against Maharaja, who had been recognised by us, rendered him liable to punishment. There was no question of alluring him to Darbar under false sense of security. It is very doubtful whether he ever meant to attend Darbar. According to Gurdon, Grimwood did not believe that he ever left Palace to do so on morning of 22nd. If he did not, he apparently expected arrest.

Until Gurdon's telegram of 7th May reached us, we had not received specific information that, if Senapati refused to submit quietly, Quinton intended to have him arrested at Darbar after announcement of our orders; but we have no doubt Quinton considered open arrest in Darbar, in case of such refusal, would be most straightforward and safest procedure. Knowing Senapati's character, Quinton probably felt that only chance of depriving him of opportunity of fomenting disturbance was to effect his deportation as promptly as possible.

As a matter of fact when Senapati failed to comply with Quinton's orders and letter of warning was sent to Regent, Senapati evaded arrest and prepared resistance which led to massacre. This result shows correctness of Quinton's prevision. Had arrest taken place at Darbar as intended, Quinton would not have lost his life.

Antecedents of Senapati should not be overlooked. Grimwood described him as a desperate man who would not be taken alive. In 1881 he was banished and made an outcast for brutally ill-treating some Manipuris, and in 1888 we advised Maharaja to remove him from State for similar offence. His cruelties were notorious.

---

No. 3.

TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE with the SECRETARY OF STATE.

From VICEROY.

May 14, 1891.

Following sent to Collett to-day:—As Manipur has fallen without resistance and all is quiet, necessity for immediate execution of capital sentences no longer appears to exist. Confirmation of sentences will remain with you, but you should refer all such sentences, when confirmed, to Government of India before execution.

---

From VICEROY.

May 21, 1891.

Collett telegraphs to-day :—"The youngest Prince, Zilla Gunda, was arrested "this morning by Major Maxwell's agents, and is now a prisoner in our hands."

---

From VICEROY.

May 23, 1891.

General Collett reports capture of Senapati by Major Maxwell. All the important personages believed to be leaders of the outbreak are now in our hands. The result reflects the greatest credit on Maxwell's judgment and energy.

---

From VICEROY.

June 2, 1891.

Maxwell reports to-day that the Tongal General was tried and sentenced to death. Collett has confirmed the sentence, but the record is being sent to us for orders. The trial of the Senapati began yesterday, and will probably last several days.

---

From VICEROY.

May 28, 1891.

Manipur punishments. It is essential to security of our position in India that the subjects of Native States should understand that the murder of British officers renders the murderers and their abettors liable to punishment of death, whatever orders they may have received from the authorities of the State concerned. It has been clearly laid down that no Native State has capital jurisdiction over European British subjects. *I regard* maintenance of this principle as of the utmost importance. But where a murder has been committed under compulsion, sufficient weight should be given to this fact.

---

From SECRETARY OF STATE to VICEROY.

June 3, 1891.

Yours 28th. Manipur punishments. I agree.

---

# EAST INDIA (MANIPUR).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 26 May 1891; *-for,*

"COPIES of TRANSLATION of the Conditions entered into by Rajah *Gumbheer Singh*, of Manipur, dated the 18th day of April 1833;"

"And, of CORRESPONDENCE between the Government of India and the Court of Directors in 1852 as to the relations between Manipur and the Government of India."

India Office, 26 May 1891.

A. GODLEY, Under Secretary of State.

EXTRACT from Aitchison's Treaties, Vol. I., Part II., p. 249.

A Translation of the Conditions entered into by Rajah Gumbheer Sing of Munnipore, on the British Government agreeing to annex to Munnipore the two ranges of Hills situated between the eastern and western bends of the Barak. Dated 18th April 1833.

The Governor General and Supreme Council of Hindoostan declare as follows:—

With regard to the two ranges of hills, the one called the Kalanaga Range, and the other called the Noonjai Range, which are situated between the eastern bend of the Barak and the western bend of the Barak, we will give up all claim on the part of the Honourable Company thereunto, and we will make these Hills over in possession to the Rajah, and give him the line of the Jeeree and the western bend of the Barak as a boundary, provided that the Rajah agrees to the whole of what is written in this paper, which is as follows:—

1st. The Rajah will, agreeably to instructions received, without delay remove his Thanna from Chundrapore, and establish it on the eastern bank of the Jeeree.

2nd. The Rajah will in no way obstruct the trade carried on between the two countries by Bengali or Munnipooree merchants. He will not exact heavy duties, and he will make a monopoly of no articles of merchandise whatsoever.

3rd. The Rajah will in no way prevent the Nagas inhabiting the Kalanaga and Noonjai Ranges of Hills from selling or bartering ginger, cotton, pepper, and every other article, the produce of their country in the Plains of Cachar, at the Banskandee and Oodharbun bazars, as has been their custom.

4th. With regard to the road commencing from the eastern bank of the Jeeree and continued *viâ* Kalanaga and Kowpoom as far as the Valley of Munnipore—after this road has been finished, the Rajah will keep it in repairs, so as to enable laden bullocks to pass during the cold and dry seasons. Further, at the making of the road, if British officers be sent to examine or superintend the same, the Rajah will agree to everything these officers may suggest.

5th. With reference to the intercourse already existing between the territories of the British Government and those of the Rajah, if the intercourse be farther extended, it will be well in every respect, and it will be highly advantageous to both the Rajah and his country.

In order, therefore, that this may speedily take place, the Rajah, at the requisition of the British Government, will furnish a quota of Nagas to assist at the construction of the road.

6th. In the event of war with the Burmese, if troops be sent to Munnipore, either to protect that country, or to advance beyond the Ningthee, the Rajah at the requisition of the British Government, will provide hill porters to assist in transporting the ammunition and baggage of such troops.

7th. In the event of anything happening on the eastern frontier of the British territories, the Rajah will, when required, assist the British Government with a portion of his troops.

8th.* The Rajah will be answerable for all the ammunition he receives from the British Government, and will, for the information of the British Government, give in every month a statement of expenditure to the British officer attached to the Levy.

Signed and sealed in my presence.
(signed) *F. J. Grant*,
Commissioner.

SEAL.

I, Shree Joot Gumbheer Sing, of Munnipore, agree to all that is written above in this paper sent by the Supreme Council.

Dated 18th Aprll 1833.

(signed) *Shree Joot Rajah Gumbheer Sing.*

(A true translation.)

(signed) *Geo. Gordon*, Lieut.,
Adjutant, Gumbheer Sing's Levy.

---

EXTRACT from a Letter from India, No. 2, dated 7th January 1852.

MUNNIPOOR.

The Political Agent at Munnipoor reported the apprehension, by the Superintendent of Cachar, of one of the princes engaged in the late attack on Munnipoor, and the probable apprehension of the other princes who had taken a part in that expedition, and he requested instructions regarding their disposal. The captured prince, named Koonjowba, has been sent to Dacca, to be kept under the same surveillance as the other princes who were sent before. An allowance of Rs. 20 per mensen has been assigned by the Munnipoor Government for Koonjowba's support.

We gathered from the general tenor of the Political Agent's letter of 11th June, that, in his opinion, something more than what had been done might be effected by our Government towards the establishment of good order and the maintenance of authority in the Munnipoor territory. But no actual measures were proposed, and we were unable to understand to what his suggestions were intended to point. He was therefore requested to state distinctly whether he contemplated the constant support of the Rajah by force of British arms, or whether he desired merely to suggest a more formal acknowledgment of the Rajah by the British Government, as likely to be sufficient for the purpose of preventing attacks upon him by claimants to the Raj. In his reply Captain M'Culloch strongly urged on us the policy and expediency of affording to the present Rajah of Munnipoor more direct countenance and support than had hitherto been extended to him, as the only likely means of preventing the contests which had of late occurred, and a continuance of which was anticipated from rumours which prevailed at Munnipoor. We were disposed to think that the relation in which we stood towards

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* As the connection of the British Government with the Munnipore Levy and the supply of ammunition to the Levy have ceased, this clause is inapplicable to present circumstances. (Aitchison.)

towards the State of Munnipoor rendered it incumbent on our Government to take measures for maintaining the authority of the chief whom we had recognised, and preventing the repetition of hostile demonstrations against his power by rival aspirants to the Gaddee, which caused not only anarchy and confusion in this petty State, but disturbance and distrust on our own frontier, and we concurred with the Political Agent in thinking that this would be secured by our publicly avowing the determination of the British Government to uphold the present Rajah, and to resist and punish any parties attempting hereafter to dispossess him. The Political Agent, it will be seen, was of opinion that such a declaration would in itself be sufficient to deter from all attempts which might give rise to the necessity of acting on the threat implied in it.

The Political Agent having been under a misapprehension in regard to the rank of the chief with whom he had to communicate on the part of Government, and who is styled in the Treaty of Jandaboo simply "Rajah" of Munnipoor, he was desired to discontinue the lofty regal epithets which he had hitherto applied to this chief.

An arrangement was proposed in paragraph 3 of the Political Agent's letter of 31st July for the release of two of the princes at Dacca who were engaged in the first attempt to seize the Raj. We did not deem this at present admissible.

We have approved of a division proposed to be made by the Political Agent, of the allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem assigned by the Rajah of Munnipoor out of the Kubbo compensation money for the maintenance of Debindro Sing and his sons and nephew, viz., Rs. 70 to the former and 20 each to the latter.

The accompanying copy of a letter from the Political Agent supplies the information called for in paragraph 4 of your Honourable Court's Despatch dated 30th May 1850, No. 14.

---

EXTRACT from a Despatch to the Government of India, dated 5 May 1852.

You have made a very material alteration in our relations with Munnipore. Influenced by a desire to put an end to the frequent attempts by exiled members of the Rajah's family to effect a change of government, you have authorised the Political Agent to make a public avowal of the determination of the British Government to uphold the present Rajah, and to resist and punish any parties attempting hereafter to dispossess him.

Considering the very unfavourable reports of the Rajah's administration hitherto given by Captain M'Culloch, we feel considerable doubt of the propriety of having bound yourselves to his support. The position, however, which you have thus assumed of pledged protectors of the Rajah imposes on you, as a necessary consequence, the obligation not only of attempting to guide him by your advice, but, if needful, of protecting his subjects against oppression on his part, otherwise our guarantee of his rule may be the cause of inflicting on them a continuance of reckless tyranny. The obligation thus incurred may be found embarrassing, but it must nevertheless be fulfilled; and while needless interference is, of course, to be avoided, we shall expect that, as the price of the protection afforded to him, the Rajah will submit to our maintaining a sufficient check over the general conduct of his administration, so as to prevent it from being oppressive to the people and discreditable to the Government which gives it support.

# EAST INDIA (MANIPUR).

COPIES of TRANSLATION of the Conditions entered into by Rajah *Gumbheer Singh*, of Manipur, dated the 18th day of April 1833: And, of CORRESPONDENCE between the Government of India and the Court of Directors in 1852, as to the relations between Manipur and the Government of India.

(*Mr. Donald Crawford.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
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# EAST INDIA (MANIPUR SUCCESSION).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 8 June 1891;—*for*,

"RETURN of CORRESPONDENCE relating to the Succession to the Throne of MANIPUR after the Death of *Rajah Chandra Kirti Sinh* in 1885."

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India Office.
12 June 1891.

A. GODLEY,
Under Secretary of State.

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(*Mr. Maclean.*)

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*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
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RETURN of CORRESPONDENCE relating to the Succession to the Throne of MANIPUR after the Death of *Rajah Chandra Kirti Singh* in 1886.

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—No. 1.—

From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated, Shillong, 23rd June 1886.

Sir,

IN continuation of my telegram, dated the 26th May last, reporting the death of Maharaja Chandra Kirti Singh, of Manipur, I am directed to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the following particulars relating to the death of the Maharaja and the disturbances in Manipur which followed it.

2. Maharaja Chandra Kirti Singh, who had long been in feeble health, died the 20th May 1886, after a reign extending over 35 years. On the day after the performance of the funeral ceremonies, and in pursuance of the arrangement previously made with the permission of the Supreme Government, the Jubaraj Sura Chandra Singh succeeded to the throne, and his brothers, Prince Kula Chandra Daja Singh and Prince Saumhenjaba, were appointed Jubaraj and Commander in Chief respectively.

3. When the death of the Maharaja occurred the Prince, known by the title of the Bara Chauba, with his brother Megzim Singh, and 15 other persons of the titular rank of Prince, marched out with a party of some 200 men, and posted themselves at Buri Bazar, a place about seven miles from the capital. These two brothers were the eldest and second sons respectively of the former Raja Nar Singh. Nar Singh was the Commander in Chief of Raja Gambhir Singh, who recovered Manipur from the Burmese. When Gambhir Singh died in 1834, leaving a widow and an infant son (the late Raja Chandra Kirti Singh) the latter was proclaimed Raja of Manipur with Nar Singh as Regent; but Nar Singh soon after yielded to the temptations of his situation, and assumed the throne for himself. The Dowager Queen and her young son fled to Cachar. Nar Singh died in 1850, and his brother Debendra Singh succeeded him. In the rivalry which ensued between Debendra Singh and Nar Singh's three sons, viz., the Bara Chauba Singh, Megzim Singh, and Shaikar Singh, the three sons made common cause with the young exile Chandra Kirti Singh, whom they brought back from Cachar and placed on the throne. Kirti Singh after his accession made the Bara Chauba Singh his Jubaraj, or heir apparent, and another brother his commander in-chief. Before long, however, all the three brothers turned against him, but were defeated and driven out of Manipur. Chandra Kirti Singh was recognised by the Government of India as the Maharaja of Manipur in February 1851, and in the course of the same year the two eldest of Nar Singh's sons were captured, forgiven, and invested by the Maharaja with the official titles of Bara and Chota Chauba. The third son, Shaikar Singh, was until lately a political pensioner at Dacca on 20 rupees a month. He was, however, released from surveillance in 1884 as reported in *letter No. 1254* dated 21st August 1884, to the Government of India.

4. On receiving the news regarding the rebels reaching Buri Bazar, the Darbar despatched a party of 200 sepoys under the command of Major Samoo Singh to attack and disperse them. The party reached Buri Bazar at noon on the 20th May. The rebels had by that time gathered additional strength from the neighbouring villages, and it is said that about 600 men were assembled to oppose the Maharaja's party. Some desultory fighting followed, lasting about two hours. The casualties were unimportant, but the Maharaja's troops fell back to a place called Heibi Mokhang between Buri Bazar and Manipur. A reinforcement of 15,000 sepoys was sent by the Darbar in the evening of the 21st May under General Tangal, and early the next day the combined force of the Maharaja

Maharaja attacked the rebels and routed them. The casualties on the side of the Maharaja were one killed and two wounded, and on the side of the enemy three killed and three wounded. The rebels were pursued by the Maharaja's force as far as Khowpum, a place on the Cachar-road, about 31 miles from the capital, and one of the 15 ex-princes and 10 followers were captured. About 200 of the rebels, with Megzim Singh at their head, crossed the frontier into Cachar and there dispersed. The Bara Chauba had fled to Cachar on the previous day.

5. When information of the disturbances in Manipur reached Cachar the Deputy Commissioner of that district, with the approval of the Chief Commissioner, at once sent a party of 200 frontier police to Jirighat, on the Manipur frontier, under Mr. W. W. Daly, the commandant of the Sylhet and Cachar frontier police, with instructions to watch the rebels who had crossed the frontier into Cachar, and to clear the road to Manipur and open communications with that place.

By the time Mr. Daly reached Jirighat the road was clear; he was then ordered not to go on to Manipur, but to send 100 men back to Silchar, and to keep the rest at Lakhipur, for the present, as a precautionary measure. Megzim Singh was arrested by the frontier police at Fullertol on the high road, some five miles this side of Jirighat, but the Bara Chauba Singh is still at large, and orders have been issued for his arrest. Megzim Singh has been removed to Sylhet, and will remain there until further orders as a political *détenu* under police surveillance.

6. The Chief Commissioner proposes, if the Government of India concur, to send Megzim Singh, and also his brother, the Bara Chauba Singh, when arrested, to Dacca. The Chief Commissioner would give Megzim Singh the same allowance as was formerly given to Shaikar Singh, viz., 20 rupees per mensem. Mr. Ward is of opinion that it would not be advisable at present to allow either Megzim Singh or the Bara Chauba, when arrested, to remain in Cachar, or even in the adjoining district of Sylhet. The Darbar has sent in a list of 34 princes whom they wish to have arrested, including Shaikar Singh, but it seems unnecessary to arrest anyone else except the two named above.

The whereabouts of the other princes is at present entirely unknown, and we have no information that they are concocting evil designs. Assuming that they have entered Cachar, it is improbable that they will seek to re enter Manipur territory, where their liberty and their lives would be in immediate danger. The guard at Jirighat will, however, be ordered to be on the look-out to prevent these princes from re-crossing the border.

7. All is now quiet in Manipur, and Mr. Ward has instructed the political agent there to give the Maharaja his support and assistance in maintaining his position.

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— No. 2. —

From *G. S. Forbes*, Esq., junior, Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Chief Commissioner, Assam; dated Simla, 23rd July 1886.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 23rd June 1886, regarding the death of the Maharaja of Manipur, and the disturbances which followed it.

2. In reply, I am to state that the Governor General in Council approves generally of your proceedings on the occasion, and sanctions your proposal to send Megzim Singh, and, when arrested, his brother, the Bara Chauba Singh, to Decca; the allowance of 20 rupees per mensem each, proposed for their maintenance while under surveillance there, being paid by the Manipur State.

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EAST INDIA (MANIPUR—CORRESPONDENCE).

# RETURN of CORRESPONDENCE relating to the Succession to the Throne of MANIPUR after the Death of *Rajah Chandra Kirti Sinh* in 1885.

(*Mr. Maclean.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
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EAST INDIA (MANIPUR, No. 5).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 16 June 1891; —*for*,

# *FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE*

## RELATING TO

# MANIPUR.

India Office,
1 August 1891.

A. GODLEY,
Under Secretary of State.

Cx-K-74

(*Sir William Harcourt.*)

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH

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# FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO MANIPUR.

— No. 1. —

From Government of India to the Secretary of State for India.

My Lord, 20 May 1891.

In continuation of our Despatch, dated the 13th instant, we have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of further correspondence regarding affairs in Manipur.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Lansdowne.*
*F. S. Roberts.*
*P. P. Hutchins.*
*D. Barbour.*
*A. E. Miller.*
*H. Brackenbury.*
*R. C. B. Pemberton.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 1.

Telegram from the General Officer Commanding, Assam, to the Foreign Secretary, Simla.

Manipur, 12 May 1891.

A Military Court of Inquiry, presided over by Colonel Evans, 43rd Gurkhas, is sitting, and is fully investigating actions of our military officers between 21st and 25th. The court also investigates actions of our civil officers between same dates, so far as they are known to the witnesses appearing before the court, but the civil officers, who were at Manipur on 24th March, are either dead or at other stations; none are at Manipur now. Major Maxwell is also daily engaged in investigating the causes and circumstances of the outbreak, including preparations made beforehand and including action of our civil and military officers between 21st and 25th March, but I have not thought it either necessary or practicable to conduct the investigation being made by Major Maxwell by a commission of officers; the investigation is being made by Major Maxwell personally.

Enclosure 2, in No. 1.

Telegram from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, to the Foreign Secretary, Simla.

Shillong, 11 May 1891.

Your telegram of 10th May.* Following message. dated 11th May, from Gurdon:—*Begins.* Your 263 M. Made following communications to Grimwood before Mr. Quinton arrived: First, asked Grimwood best method of securing

* Manipur, No. 4, p. 22.

securing possession of Senapati without affording him opportunity of forcible resistance. Grimwood's reply:—He could suggest no method. Grimwood then went on to say he was against removal of Senapati. I said orders of India clear, and must be carried out. Grimwood said he ought to have been consulted about this step before. I then referred Grimwood to Quinton. Grimwood then said Senapati would never be taken alive. Second, asked Grimwood whether he could bring pressure to bear on Regent to hand over Senapati. Grimwood said he could not, for reasons mentioned in former telegram. Third, asked Grimwood about removal of Princes Doloroi and Zilla Singh, and where they and Senapati should be kept. Fourth, asked Grimwood whether Pucka Sena and certain others of ex-Maharaja's party could be allowed to return to Manipur. Fifth, then we discussed conditions on which Regent might be recognised as Maharaja. The most important condition was that Regent should acquiesce in removal of Senapati. I did not propound scheme of arresting Senapati in Darbar to Grimwood, for I knew nothing about this till 21st, after meeting between Mr. Quinton and Grimwood at Sengmai, when Mr. Quinton told me I was to take charge of Senapati after his arrest.

Council was held between Mr. Quinton, Skene, Grimwood, at Sengmai 21st. Was not present myself, but believe it was settled then that Senapati should be arrested at Darbar, because Mr. Quinton told me immediately after Council about taking charge of Senapati after arrest.

From Grimwood's manner it appeared Grimwood against arrest Senapati at Darbar.

Telegram Grimwood saw was my telegram from Manipur to Mr. Quinton on 16th.

Mr. Quinton's telegram of 18th to Foreign was sent after I joined Mr. Quinton and had told him Grimwood's opinion.

When Grimwood came to Sengmai 21st, whole plan explained by Mr. Quinton; Cossins told me this. In justice to Grimwood I wish to say Grimwood was entirely against policy and method of carrying it out. He, Grimwood, never told us extent of opposition likely, or we would never have attacked. *Ends.* I have also asked Gurdon to report fully by letter.

---

## Enclosure 3, in No. 1.

### Telegram from General *Collett*, Manipur, to the Foreign Secretary, Simla.

13 May 1891.

YOUR telegram of 7th May.* Rassik Lal Kundu wrote his letter under compulsion while prisoner in hands of Darbar and at dictation of Darbar. Correct statement has been taken, and is as follows:—*Begins.* On Quinton's arrival witness began to translate Government orders into Manipuri. Darbar ordered noon. Translation not ready. Manipuri interpreter sent to Regent with message. Met him on road in front of quarter guard, where he remained an hour. Translation completed quarter to one. Regent invited in. Grimwood met Regent at steps, and asked for Senapati and reported Quinton. Returning he talked with Regent quarter hour and took him to Darbar room, the Regent sending Minister to call Senapati. Half-hour Minister returned reporting Senapati too unwell to attend. Grimwood saw Quinton, who declined to see Regent, who asked for Viceroy's orders. Was told could only be communicated in regular Darbar, which was fixed 8 o'clock next morning, Senapati to be present. In afternoon Grimwood and witness went to see Senapati, but unsuccessful. 23rd, no one coming to Durbar, Grimwood, Simpson and witness went to Senapati's house, but he was too unwell to see them. Officers then went to Regent, and Grimwood said either Regent must surrender Senapati or give him an order to do so. Regent replied he must consult Ministers. After half-hour Ministers came and reported they could not arrest Senapati, but Regent sent word to Senapati to see Grimwood. He saw Grimwood and looked ill, but declined

* Manipur, No. 4, p. 18.

declined to come to Residency. Witness saw Pât full of Manipuri Sipahis ready for emergency. When firing commenced, 24th, witness ran away. *Ends.* Copy of evidence goes by post.

---

Enclosure 4, in No. 1.

Telegram from General *Collett*, Manipur, to the Foreign Secretary, Simla.

13 May 1891.

PRELIMINARY evidence clearly points to Mr. Quinton, Skene, Simpson, and Cossins being beheaded by public executioner acting under orders and in a regular mode. Grimwood was speared by an infuriated soldier. Niranjan Hindustani, Subadar of Senapati, and ex-Sepahi, 34th Native Infantry, and Mia, Manipuri Major, leaders of revolt, found guilty by Chief Political Officer, and sentenced to be hanged. I have confirmed sentence as having been convicted of being leaders and instigators of revolt.

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Enclosure 5, in No. 1.

Telegram from the Chief Political Officer, Manipur, to the Foreign Secretary, Simla.

17 May 1891.

NOTHING of importance to report. All quiet at Manipur. The heads of Messrs. Melville and O'Brien were found in Tekima Naga village, near Myang Khang, and buried with bodies. Am inquiring into their murder. Senapati and brothers being followed up.

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Enclosure 6, in No. 1.

Telegram from the Viceroy, Simla, to the Secretary of State, London.

19 May 1891.

AFTER Darbar on night 24th March, eight sentries were posted round Darbar House, in fort, where Chief Commissioner and officers were placed. By orders of Senapati or Tongal General one of the sentries was sent for the public executioner, who came. The officers were marched to the site opposite the dragons, and one by one duly beheaded amidst shouts and execrations of the large crowd assembled. The sentries, Sardar of executioner and actual executioner, have confessed to the above.

In later telegram Collett says Tongal General and Senapati gave order to fetch the executioner. Grimwood had previously been killed by a sepahi in the crowd, but other officers were kept prisoners two hours. By words "Darbar night 24th," Collett doubtless means meeting when Quinton and others were seized. Sardar of executioners is chief executioner.

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Enclosure 7, in No. 1.

Telegram from the Chief Political Officer, Manipur, to the Foreign Secretary, Simla.

19 May 1891.

THE murderer of Mr. Grimwood has been captured, tried, and sentenced to death pending confirmation of Appellate Court. The man, a Manipuri, and an adherent of Senapati, admitted having speared Political Agent.

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— No. 2. —

From the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India.

My Lord, 26 May 1891.

IN continuation of our Despatch, dated the 20th instant, we have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of further correspondence regarding affairs in Manipur.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Lansdowne.*
*F. S. Roberts.*
*P. P. Hutchins.*
*D. Barbour.*
*A. E. Miller.*
*H. Brackenbury.*
*R. C. B. Pemberton.*

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Enclosure 1, in No. 2.

Telegram from General *Collett*, Manipur, to the Foreign Secretary, Simla.

20 May 1891.

KAJAO, Manipuri, tried by Chief Political Officer for murder of Mr. Grimwood, and sentenced to death. I have confirmed sentence. The accused in statement admitted having speared deceased officer when all the officers were trying to escape from the crowd to the Darbar House, after the last Darbar on Tuesday 24th. He pleads in extenuation that the crowd called on him as he had a spear in his hand to kill Mr. Grimwood, and he did so, thinking the people might injure him if he did not. As Appellate Court I summoned accused before me and examined him, and consider he is guilty of a cruel murder beyond all reasonable doubt. 25th May fixed for execution.

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Enclosure 2, in No. 2.

Telegram from the Foreign Secretary, Simla, to General *Collett*, Manipur.

21 May 1891.

YOUR telegram of 20th regarding sentence on Kajao, Manipuri. The Government of India see no reason to interfere, and the sentence may be executed.

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Enclosure 3, in No. 2.

From Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam to the Deputy Secretary to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

14 May 1891.

PLEASE see the enclosed, which is a copy of certain papers received last night from Maxwell, regarding excesses alleged to have been committed by our troops when attacking the Palace (*vide* your telegram, dated 21st April, and my reply dated 3rd May).

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*Inquiry into the newspaper allegation that on the 24th March when our troops sallied out from the Residency to arrest the Senapati in his quarter of the Pât, they killed and wounded women and children.*

Captain Butcher, 43rd Gurkha L. I., states:—I was in command of the troops deputed to arrest the Senapati, *alias* Jubaraj, on the 24th March 1891. We had considerable fighting that day, and were unable to attain our object, as the Senapati and many of his people had received an inkling of what was about to happen, and had escaped to the Palace enclosure. I left the Residency at about 5 a.m., and returned finally about 3.30 p.m., and during this time I saw no women or children in the Senapati's enclosure; had any females or children been there, I must have seen them. I feel confident no women or children were killed or injured by our troops in the enclosure. The Senapati's enclosure is surrounded by small hamlets, and we were fired into from the Palace fort throughout the day, and from the direction of these hamlets, at which we fired in return. If any women and children were hit by our bullets, our troops were not to blame, and in fact the Manipuris must have hit some of their own people, as there was a cross fire in every direction.

Read over and admitted correct.

(signed) *H. St. P. Maxwell,*
Chief Political Officer.
*G. H. Butcher,*
Captain, 42nd Gurkha Rifles.

Manipur, 1 May 1891.

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The above statement is read over to Lieutenant Lugard, 42nd G. L. I., Surgeon Calvert, 42nd G. L. I., and Subadar Mahesh Thapa, 42nd G L. I., who were all present at the attack on the Senapati's enclosure, and all say that no females or children were to their knowledge killed or wounded.

(signed) *H. St. P. Maxwell,*
Chief Political Officer.
Nagri signature of
*Mohesh Thapa,* Subadar.
*J. T. Calvert,* M.B.,
O. M. O., 42nd G. L. I.
*E. T. Lugard,*
Lieutenant, 42nd Gurkha Rifles.

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Statement of Partha Singh, pensioned Subadar of the Kubo Valley Military Police Battalion, caste Manipuri, states:—On the 24th March 1891 I was in my village close to Manipur and heard the firing. Since that date I have been in Manipur. I have never heard that any relations of the Senapati were killed or wounded in the late disturbances. I have made inquiries and have learned that, during the attack of our troops in the Senapati's enclosure, a Muhammadan woman was shot in a hamlet some distance from the enclosure; she was shot in a volley fired at some Kukis who were firing into the troops; two or

three children were also hit in the same volley which was fired from a distance. I am quite sure the Senapati's wife and children were not killed or injured; we should all have heard it were such the case.

Read over and admitted correct.

(signed) *H. St. P. Maxwell,*
Chief Political Officer.
*Partha Singh,*
Pensioned Subadar.

Manipur, 1 May 1891.

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Enclosure 4, in No. 2.

From Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

16 May 1891.

WITH reference to previous correspondence, I have the honour to forward copy of a confidential report by Lieutenant P. R. Gurdon, which supplies the information asked for in your telegram, dated the 10th May 1891.

2. The report bears no date, but was received by me on the morning of the 16th May 1891.

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From Lieutenant *P. R. Gurdon*, B.S.C., Assistant Commissioner, Assam, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

WITH reference to your telegrams, Nos. 263 M. and 265 M., and in continuation of my telegram of to-day's date, I have the honour to submit the confidential report regarding what passed between Mr. Grimwood and myself before the Chief Commissioner's arrival at Manipur on the 22nd March and concerning certain other matters that require explanation.

Directly I arrived at Manipur on the 15th, I told Mr. Grimwood I had certain important communications to make, and I told him I wished to speak to him in private. Accordingly we proceeded to an inner room where I told Mr. Grimwood at once that the Government of India had ordered that the Senapati was to be deported from Manipur. Mr. Grimwood expressed the greatest astonishment, and said that he had never imagined for a moment that this was the object of Mr. Quinton's visit, he thought that Mr. Quinton was bringing back the ex-Maharaja in order to reinstate him. I may mention here that this was the popular rumour, and that both at Kohima and elsewhere on my journey from Golaghat to Manipur when I was questioned I had not thought fit to contradict the story. Mr. Grimwood said to me that he thought the step the Government was about to take was not advisable for the following reasons:—

(1.) The Senapati was the most powerful as well as the most popular man in Manipur. Mr. Grimwood hinted that the Senapati might give us some trouble to remove from the State. I use the word hinted advisedly.

(2.) If the Senapati was removed there would be no one left to administer the affairs of State, the rest of the Ministers, with the exception of the "Tangal Major" being incompetent and having no influence with the people. The "Tangal Major" being 80 years of age, it could not be expected that he would be able to hold his post much longer.

(3.) The Senapati was goaded into causing the late revolution in September last by the Pukka Sena, who was an inveterate enemy of his. The Senapati's desire was more to get rid of the Pukka Sena than the ex Maharaja. The latter had fled in terror from the Palace to the Residency, and had taken the step of abdication through fear. The Senapati only wanted to get rid of the Pukka

Pukka Sena, and no one else. For this reason Mr. Grimwood thought that the Senapati should be leniently treated for his share in the rebellion.

(4.) The Senapati, Mr. Grimwood said, would never be caught alive, he would sell his life dearly, and all that Government would get possession of would be "his dead body." I quote Mr. Grimwood's own words.

I replied that the orders of the Government of India were clear; the Senapati had been mainly instrumental in bringing about the revolution of September, besides having misbehaved on various other occasions, and that the Government of India had determined to punish him. I then went on to ask what would be the best way to obtain possession of the person of the Senapati without giving the latter a chance of offering forcible resistance. I asked Mr. Grimwood whether the Senapati could be arrested without bringing matters to a crisis in Manipur, and whether the Political Agent thought it would be possible to bring pressure to bear on the Regent to deliver the Senapati over to us. Mr. Grimwood's answer was not clear regarding my first query; he said the Senapati had a following in the Palace, but he did not say how strong that following was, or whether he anticipated that his adherents would be bold enough to resist us if we tried to arrest him. Before I proceed further, I ought to mention that Mr. Grimwood both on the night of the 15th, and on the morning of the 16th March, when I had a second interview with him, showed that he was greatly annoyed at the decision of Government with regard to Manipur affairs not having been communicated to him before. He more than once said to me that as he had not been consulted, he would wash his hands of the whole business. It was with some difficulty that I could get Mr. Grimwood to give me direct answers to my questions. After much talking Mr. Grimwood asked me whether if the Senapati was deported, the latter might ever be allowed to return to Manipur. I said this was a matter for the Government of India to decide. Mr. Grimwood finally said he would acquiesce if a condition to this effect was made. Mr. Grimwood further asked me to state what the orders actually meant, *i.e.*, "that* the Senapati should not be given an opportunity of forcible resistance." I then referred Mr. Grimwood to the Chief Commissioner, and said that the details of how the Senapati should be arrested would be communicated to him by Mr. Quinton. We then went on to discuss whether the Princes Doloroi and Zilla Singh should be deported as well as the Senapati. Mr. Grimwood's opinion was that it was not necessary to remove these princes from Manipur. Then we discussed whether the Pukka Sena and certain others of the ex-Maharaja's party in Calcutta should be allowed to return to the State. Mr. Grimwood said that these princes should never be allowed to return, because the Pukka Sena and the others had been mainly instrumental in bringing about the revolution of September. He said that they had by their conduct incited the Senapati to break into open rebellion against the then Maharaja. After this we consulted about the conditions on which the Regent might be recognised as Maharaja of Manipur. Mr. Grimwood agreed to the following terms being fixed:—

* Extract from Mr. Cossins note given to me.

(1.) That the Regent should acquiesce in our policy regarding the Senapati.

(2.) That a military cantonment should be made somewhere near the Residency, and that troops should no longer be kept at Lungtobal, but at the new site.

(3.) That the Manipur State should support the ex-Maharaja's party in Calcutta, and make certain monthly payments for this purpose.

(4.) That the boundary between Manipur and the Naga Hills district be definitely settled.

The discussion between us then came to an end, and I wrote out a telegram to the Chief Commissioner, which contained the following information, and which represented the Political Agent's final opinion:—

(1.) The Senapati might be deported if he was granted an assurance that he would be allowed to return to Manipur eventually.

 (2.) It

(2.) It was not necessary to deport the princes Doloroi Henjaba and Zilla Singh.

(3.) The Pukka Sena and the other princes of the ex-Maharaja's party should on no account be allowed to return to Manipur.

Mr. Grimwood saw and approved of this telegram. On the 17th I started for Kaithemabi, feeling that my mission to Manipur had been to a great extent a failure. I had been unable to obtain the information and advice the Chief Commissioner wanted. One thing seemed to me clear, and that was the Political Agent had been at first strongly against the step the Chief Commissioner was about to take. Mr. Grimwood had only slightly modified his first opinion after much argument on my part. I could not help thinking that there was something wrong, and that perhaps after all Mr. Grimwood was right. On the 18th I joined the Chief Commissioner at Kairong, and handed to him my written report, in which was embodied some notes made by Mr. Grimwood. Mr. Grimwood's notes were brief, and contained very little information. I had already announced to the Political Agent the determination of Government to deport the Senapati, and Mr. Grimwood knew that he must carry out these orders. Perhaps it was the fact that he was about to act against his own judgment that made Mr. Grimwood write so little. All that the notes contained was little more than "yes" or "no" to certain queries I had written out for him. Mr. Grimwood at the end wrote that he thought it desirable that the Senapati should be given hopes of returning to Manipur at some future date. Mr. Grimwood did not express in writing his strong opinion that the Senapati should not be deported; he only said this to me verbally during our interviews on the 15th and 16th March. After the Chief Commissioner had read my report, I had a long conversation with him. I told the Chief Commissioner what had happened in Manipur during my two interviews with Mr. Grimwood, and that I had not been able to obtain all the information the Chief Commissioner wanted owing to the attitude of Mr. Grimwood. I suggested that the Chief Commissioner should send for Mr. Grimwood, and then the Chief Commissioner could hear himself what he had to say. This Mr. Quinton did, and on the 21st Mr. Grimwood joined us at Sengmai. Immediately he arrived he had a long private interview with the Chief Commissioner. What transpired I cannot say, but I presume the Chief Commissioner explained the whole situation. When this interview was over, there was a consultation between Mr. Quinton, Colonel Skene, Mr. Grimwood and Mr. Cossins (Assistant Secretary). At this consultation I was not present. After it had gone on for about half-an-hour, I saw Mr. Grimwood leave and walk some little distance away. Judging from his manner, he appeared annoyed. Shortly after I saw Mr. Grimwood thus, the Chief Commissioner sent for me and told me that the Senapati would be arrested at the Darbar next day, and that after his arrest, it would be my duty to at once proceed with him that same afternoon from Manipur to Sengmai. From this I conclude that it had been settled at the Council I have above referred to that the Senapati should be arrested in Darbar the next day. I may here mention that this was the first mention I had heard of the plan. I have already mentioned Mr. Grimwood's manner when he came away from the Council. From this circumstance and from what passed between Mr. Grimwood and myself before, I am certain that the idea of the arrest in Darbar was repugnant to him. In conclusion I wish to make clear the following points:—

(*a.*) Mr. Grimwood knew on the 15th March the step the Chief Commissioner contemplated, but not about the arrest in Darbar.

(*b.*) Mr. Grimwood was at first very much against the Senapati being deported, but afterwards modified his opinion a little, saying that the Senapati might be deported if hopes were held out to him that he might return at some future period.

(*c.*) Mr. Grimwood felt very much put out, because he had not been info about the step Government was about to take before the March.

(*d.*) The scheme to arrest the Senapati in Darbar was settled at the Co at Sengmai on the 21st to the best of my belief. I had neve it mentioned before.

(*e.*

(*e.*) Mr. Grimwood did not approve of this scheme.

(*f.*) Mr. Grimwood never definitely stated the amount of resistance we might expect. All that he said was that the Senapati, personally, would fight to the last. To the best of my belief, the Political Agent never told the Chief Commissioner and Colonel Skene that the fort was full of armed men.

(*g.*) Colonel Skene knew all about the objects of the march to Manipur; he was shown the whole of the confidential papers in Golaghat dâk bangalow on the 6th March.

(*h.*) The Chief Commissioner's telegram to the Foreign Secretary on the 18th was sent after hearing what had passed between the Political Agent and myself.

(*i.*) At Sengmai on the 21st March was the first time I heard of the plan to arrest the Senapati in Darbar.

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— No. 3. —

From the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India.

My Lord, 2 June 1891.

In continuance of our Despatch, dated the 26th May 1891, we have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of further correspondence regarding affairs in Manipur.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Lansdowne.*
*F. S. Roberts.*
*P. P. Hutchins.*
*D. Barbour.*
*A. E. Miller.*
*H. Brackenbury.*
*R. C. B. Pemberton.*

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Enclosure 1, in No. 3.

Telegram from General *Collett*, Manipur, to the Foreign Secretary, Simla.

24 May 1891.

The Senapati was captured after severe struggle by Subadar Kalendra Singh, Surma Valley, and sepahi Anu Singh, Garo Hills Frontier Police Battalion. They had gone to discover exactly in which cluster of houses the Senapati was concealed prior to a military force effecting capture. The Senapati detected officers, and ran, but was caught by Subadar, and they rolled together on the ground until sepahi arrived, and after further struggle he gave in and was hastily taken the six miles into fort. Great credit is due to these officers for conduct.

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Enclosure 2, in No. 3.

Telegram from General *Collett*, Manipur, to the Foreign Secretary, Simla.

28 May 1891.

Nilmoni Singh, *alias* Aiya Parel, Major, and Samu Singh, *alias* Tuang Ningthao, Colonel, have been tried and found guilty by Chief Political Officer and sentenced to death, and I have confirmed sentence. Charge in three counts:—First, waging war against the Queen; 2nd, abetting the murder of Mr. Grimwood; 3rd, abetting the murder of Mr. Quinton, Colonel Skene, Lieutenant Simpson, and Mr. Cossins. The Court has found the accused guilty

on 1st count, not guilty on 2nd count, and guilty on 3rd count. The accused admits he accompanied the officers from the main gate to Darbar House on evening 24th, and 2nd accused admits he took part in the Darbar, and was present when Mr. Grimwood was speared by man in crowd. He then, so he states, left the remaining officers in Darbar House, and went to his command at South Gate of Pat, within 337 yards of house and dragons. Both accused must have been aware of the events occurring around them. I consider that all high officials of the Manipur Darbar, who were present in Pat on night 24th March, and who can be proved to have been cognizant of the events passing, or to have been in such a position that it can reasonably be inferred they were so cognizant, and did not actively interfere to protect life of our officers, are guilty of abetment and are worthy of death. Will Government see record?

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Enclosure 3, in No. 3.

Telegram from the Foreign Secretary, Simla, to General *Collett*, Manipur.

28 May 1891.

YOUR telegram of to-day, regarding case of Aiya Parel Major and Samu Singh. Please send record and stay execution. As to principle stated in your last sentence I will telegraph later.

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Enclosure 4, in No. 3.

From the Chief Political Officer, Manipur, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

14 May 1891.

IN continuation of my memorandum of 12th instant,* I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the evidence of Babu Russick Lal Kundu, head clerk of the Political Agency Office of Manipur, on the recent occurrences in Manipur.

* So in original. Should be General Collett's telegram of the 13th May.—*J. S.*

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Russick Lal Kundu, son of Kedar Nath Kundu, of Serampur, Hughli District, head clerk of Political Agent, Manipur, states:—On the 4th April 1891 I wrote a letter to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, relating to certain occurrences in Manipur on 22nd to 25th March. A copy of this letter is before me; at the time I wrote the letter I was a prisoner in the Maharaja's Palace, and was instructed to write a letter to the Government in terms favouring the Maharaja and Princes, and their conduct during the occurrences above noted. I wrote the letter in the Maharaja's office before other captives (Bengali Babus), and it was read out and explained to the Darbar, and duly sent by Manipuri messenger to Kohima. Some of the contents of the letter are incorrect. I was obliged to include some false statements in order to save our lives, and I may say the letter was written under compulsion. Had such not been the case, I would have worded it differently. The statement I now append is correct so far as I know.

I cannot say whether the Senapati, *alias* Jubraj, was present at the Residency Gate on 22nd. He told me to say he was in the letter. I consider the Senapati did look ill when I saw him as stated in paragraph 2 of my letter. I understood that 400 coolies were to be collected for morning of 24th, as the Chief Commissioner and party were going to Kohima.

The Darbar made out a list showing the names of men killed by our sepoys, and so I included the number in letter; the Darbar also said that the Manipuris were taken by surprise on morning of 24th, but I myself did not think so. I saw no women or children killed, and we all went round to see the Senapati's enclosure. The idols were broken and parts of temple injured, *i.e.*, I saw the door cut with some sharp instruments.

H

How the Chief Commissioner and officers were killed was dictated to me by the Darbar.

The Darbar told us we were to be released, and the Senapati dictated that portion of paragraph 6 relating to him.

Read over and admitted correct.

*H. Maxwell*,
Chief Political Officer.

Manipur, 12 May 1891.

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*Babu Russick Lal Kundu* being called into Court, and duly warned, states :—

I have been head clerk in the Political Office at Manipur for 14 years, and was at Manipur in March last. When Mr. Quinton arrived in March last, I was at once set to translate the orders of Government into Manipuri. This was done in the back verandah of the Residency. The second clerk and the Burmese interpreter were also employed, one of the British officers being always present. The Darbar had been ordered for 12 o'clock noon, but as the translation was not ready, the Manipuri interpreter was sent to the Regent with a message and met him on the road just outside the Quarter Guard, and there the Regent waited for nearly an hour. When the translation was finished about a quarter to one, word was sent to the Regent, who came in. The Political Agent met him as usual at the foot of the steps, and asked him where the Jubraj was. He then went in and reported to the Chief Commissioner, leaving the Regent at the foot of the steps. He came back and spoke to the Regent, and after about a quarter of an hour took him into the Darbar room. The Regent then sent one of the Ministers to call the Jubraj. During his absence, Mr. Grimwood and Captain Boileau conversed with the Regent. During this time also some of the Ministers noticed that there were some sepoys posted behind the Residency; they told this to the Regent, and a whispered conversation ensued; about half-past two the Minister returned and said the Jubraj was too unwell to come; this was reported to the Chief Commissioner by Mr. Grimwood, who, on his return, informed the Regent that Mr. Quinton would not see him. The Regent then asked that the orders of the Government of India might be communicated to him, and that he might be allowed to pay his respects to the Chief Commissioner, but was informed that this could only be done in full Darbar. The Regent then went away, orders being at the same time communicated to him that a Darbar would be held the next morning, at which the Jubraj must be present. In the evening about five, I accompanied Mr. Grimwood to the Jubraj's house, when the Political Officer sent in a message to ask if he could see the Jubraj and how he was. The answer was brought back that the Jubraj was still too unwell to see him. The next day the Regent did not appear at the Darbar at 8 o'clock, so Mr. Grimwood, Lieutenant Simpson, and I went to the Jubraj's Palace; one of his servants came out who told us that the Jubraj was still unwell and could not see any one. Mr. Grimwood again sent in a message to him to say that he was waiting outside to see him, and hoped he would come out. The answer was that he was too ill to come. Mr. Grimwood asked could he come in a dooly? The answer was they had tried that, but that the Jubraj had fainted on the attempt to put him into the dooly; about 2 o'clock I was sent alone to ascertain if the Jubraj would come out or not, but on getting to his house, I found it quite impossible to get a message taken into him. I waited there quite two hours. When a chaprasi came and told me that he had been sent by the Political Agent to see if I had been able to do anything, and to tell me to join Mr. Grimwood and Lieutenant Simpson, who were then going to the Darbar Hall to see the Regent, I went to the Darbar Hall, when I found those officers and the Regent. Mr. Grimwood informed the Regent that one of two things must be done, either he must himself surrender the Jubraj, or give an order that he should be arrested by the Political Agent. The Regent said, "I cannot give an answer without consulting my muntris," and he asked to be allowed to defer his answer to the next morning. Mr. Grimwood said this was impossible, that his orders were to bring the Jubraj back, or the order to arrest him, and that the Regent must give an answer in half-an-hour. The Regent then retired to his own house, while we remained in the Darbar Hall. Mr. Grimwood plainly told him that he would wait 30 minutes and no longer, and that if a favourable reply was not received by that time, the Regent would no longer be considered a friend of the British Government. In less than 30 minutes, one of the Ministers came

accompanied by a large following of Manipuri officers and officials, and said, kindly have mercy on us, we are poor people, and it is not in our power to arrest the Jubraj or to give the required order. I omitted to say that, before the Regent retired to his house, Mr. Grimwood had asked him if he could not get the Jubraj to consent to see him in a dooly outside his compound; the Regent said, "Oh, yes," and sent word accordingly to the Jubraj; so after getting the above answer from the Minister, we went again to the Jubraj's house, and when we got there he was brought out in a dooly. He certainly seemed to me to be ill. He had not bathed and was not dressed, and his face was half covered up; the Political Agent told him that he should comply with the orders of Government, and come and see the Chief Commissioner in Darbar. He said that he was then feeling very unwell, but that he would come as soon as he felt better. The Political Agent told him that he could come in a dooly, even into the Darbar Hall. The Jubraj again repeated his excuses. Mr. Grimwood said it will not be well for you, if you do not comply with the orders of Government. The Jubraj said you see my state; give my salaam to the Chief Commissioner. I noticed in the Palace enclosure that a number of Manipuri soldiers were posted on the walls of the inner enclosure. We then returned to the Residency. This was about 6 o'clock p.m. On the 24th, when the firing began, I got away as soon as I could, and hid till the 26th, when I was found and taken prisoner by Manipuris and taken to the Jubraj.

The Witness withdrawn.

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— No. 4. —

From the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India.

My Lord, *9 June 1891.*

In continuation of our Despatch in the Foreign Department, dated the 2nd June 1891, we have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of further correspondence regarding Manipur affairs.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Lansdowne.*
*F. S. Roberts.*
*P. P. Hutchins.*
*D. Barbour.*
*A. E. Miller.*
*H. Brackenbury.*
*R. C. B. Pemberton.*

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Enclosure 1, in No. 4.

Telegram from the Foreign Secretary, Simla, to General *Collett*, Manipur.

4 June *1891.*

Your letter of 15th May, forwarding the records of the trial. *Case of* Queen Empress *versus* Niranjan, Subadar, and Mia Singh, Major. In the case of the first accused, Niranjan, Subadar, the sentence of death may be carried out. In the case of the second accused, Miya Singh, Manipuri, the sentence of death is commuted into one of transportation for life. This commutation implies no disapproval of the sentence, but the case appears to the Governor General in Council to be one in which the prerogative of mercy may fitly be exercised.

Enclosure 2, in No. 4.

Telegram from the Foreign Secretary, Simla, to General *Collett* Manipur.

4 June 1891.

YOUR telegram of 28th May,* and mine† of same date. With regard to general principle stated by you, Government of India consider that mere cognisance, coupled with absence of active interference, is not sufficient to justify conviction for abetment of murder. There must be participation or encouragement of some kind. You should specify clearly in all future reports what the nature of such participation or encouragement has been.

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Enclosure 3, in No. 4.

Telegram from the Viceroy, Simla, to the Secretary of State, London.

5 June 1881. 1891

MANIPUR.—We wish to draw special attention to the following points:—

First.—It is the right and duty of the British Government to settle successions in Subordinate Native States. Every succession must be recognised by the British Government, and no succession is valid until recognition has been given. This principle is fully understood and invariably observed.

Second.—Manipur is a Subordinate Native State. We rendered it independent of Burma. We have recognised successions in Manipur, and have asserted suzerainty in many ways; and Manipur ruling family have repeatedly acknowledged their position of dependence. For example, in 1874, Maharaja presented Nazar to Viceroy and received khilat. Again ex-Maharaja now in Calcutta was recognised as future successor by us during his father's lifetime at his father's request; and, similarly, at ex-Maharaja's request, we recognised as his successor present Jubraj. Ex-Maharaja, and even Regent and Senapati since revolt, have all admitted dependent position of State. *See* ex-Maharaja's letter, 14th November, paragraph 7. Regent's letter 25th March, last paragraph but one. Rassick Lull Kundu's letter, 4th April, end of paragraph 6. He now states that portion of letter referring to Senapati was dictated by Senapati himself.

Third.—It is our right and duty to uphold Native Chiefs recognised by us except in case of gross misrule, and to punish unlawful revolt against their authority. We have accordingly more than once upheld Manipur Chiefs by force, and punished rebels against their authority.—*See* Aitchison's Treaties, Vol. I., page 248, and recent cases of Bara Chauba and Jogendra Singh, referred to in Maharaja's letter of 14th November.

Fourth.—The rising against Maharaja in September 1890 was unlawful revolt, and we should have been justified in putting it down by force and punishing rebels. But for Maharaja's abdication, which was somewhat hastily accepted by Grimwood, without reference to us, we should probably have done so. Chief Commissioner offered Grimwood armed assistance from Kohima. —*See* Quinton's telegrams to Cuningham, 22nd and 24th September 1890, and Grimwood's letter, 25th September, paragraphs 10 to 14, and Cuningham's letter to Quinton of 24th January, paragraph 6.

Fifth.—When Maharaja wished to recall abdication, we were disposed to restore him and re-assert his authority. We gave way on this point to objections earnestly pressed by Quinton, both in letters and in personal communication, with the Viceroy and Council. Grimwood also was opposed to Maharaja's restoration. —*See* Quinton's letters to Cuningham, 9th and 19th February 1891, and Grimwood's letter, 4th December, paragraph 26.

Sixth.—Nevertheless we could not permit a revolt against a Chief recognised by us to remain wholly successful and unpunished, and virtual authority in Manipur, to pass into hands of Senapati, who, as lately described by Johnstone in

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* Enclosure 2, in No. 3. † Enclosure 3, in No. 3.

in letter, is "a man of infamous character," and who was notoriously turbulent, and the real leader of the revolution of September 1890.—*See* paragraphs 4, 11, and 19 of Grimwood's letter of 25th September, and paragraphs 5, 14, 17, 19, and 27 of his letter of 4th December. Also, correspondence of 1881 and 1888, as to Senapati's antecedents and occasions on which he incurred the displeasure of Government.

Under these circumstances we decided that Senapati should be removed from the State, and Quinton while at Calcutta did not question propriety of this decision.

Seventh.—We did not indicate to Quinton method in which deportation was to be effected. We asked him what steps he considered necessary for carrying out removal without affording Senapati the chance of making forcible resistance. No instructions other than those contained in Letter No. 360 of 21st February were given to Quinton on this point, either by letter or by word of mouth.

Eighth.—Quinton did not immediately consult Grimwood on subject, doubtless for reasons given in demi official letter to Cuningham of 22nd February. Following is extract from this letter:—*Begins.* It is of importance that the decision of the Government of India, which I am going to Manipur to announce and enforce, should not be divulged prematurely, and it is scarcely possible to guard against its leaking out if I use the telegraph at Manipur or even write; so many persons are interested in knowing what is about to happen. The Political Agent has no cypher code.—*Ends.* No doubt Darbar would have tried hard to get message or letter from telegraph or post office, and might have succeeded. Some of the Agency establishment are suspected of having been in the habit of supplying information to Darbar, and Quinton must have known this. These facts explain alleged studious concealment from Grimwood of Quinton's attentions.

Ninth.—Quinton's desire to consult Grimwood as far as circumstances permitted is shown by Gurdon's special mission to Manipur a week in advance of Quinton. On that occasion Gurdon gave Grimwood clear information of intended removal of Senapati, and consulted him as to the method of arrest. Grimwood could suggest no way for effecting arrest without affording Senapati opportunity of making forcible resistance. Gurdon's Italian telegram to Quinton reporting on situation was seen and approved by Grimwood. *See* Gurdon's telegram, 7th May, and his report forwarded with our Despatch of 26th May.

Tenth.—On Gurdon's return from Manipur, Quinton sent his telegram of 18th March to Cuningham. This telegram was the only reply received to inquiry mentioned in section 7 above, except demi-official letter of 22nd February mentioned in section 8. In that letter Quinton expressed intention of consulting with General Collett before submitting his recommendations officially.

Eleventh.—We did not know, and we had no reason to infer from Quinton's telegram of 18th March, that Quinton contemplated summoning a formal Darbar or public assembly for the purpose of arresting Senapati. The words "Regent and the Darbar" in that telegram mean Regent and Court or entourage. The word Darbar is habitually used in this sense.

Twelfth.—The decision to arrest in Darbar or public assembly was apparently arrived at on 21st March in conference at Sengmai between Quinton, Skene, Cossins, and Grimwood. Gurdon, who was in Quinton's confidence, informs us, in report cited in section 9 above, that after this conference Quinton told him the Senapati would be arrested at Darbar next day. Gurdon adds:—*Begins.* This was the first mention I had heard of the plan. *Ends.* Until Gurdon's telegram of 7th May reached us, we did not know precisely what Quinton had intended.

Thirteenth.—Grimwood was opposed to removal of Senapati, and doubtless also to his arrest.

Fourteenth.—As to merits of Quinton's proposed action, there was certainly nothing unusual in announcing our orders in formal Darbar, including the order for

for removal of Senapati. Under ordinary circumstances, this would have been the natural and proper course. No question as to exact time and method of arrest would have arisen, because ordinarily there would have been no thought of resistance, and any person to be deported would have considered himself at Quinton's disposal from the time that orders of Government were announced.

Fifteenth.—The anticipation of possible resistance to such orders is so rare that comparatively few instances of formal arrest in Darbar are on record; but the following cases may be cited. Sandeman lately arrested in open Darbar the Naib of Kej who had attended at his summons. In 1879 General Roberts made formal entry into Bala Hissar, and read out proclamation to assembled notables. After doing so, he informed principal Ministers, whom he suspected of using their influence against us, that it was necessary to detain them. In these cases idea of treachery never occurred to anyone concerned.

Sixteenth.—It cannot be too clearly understood that the proposed Darbar at Manipur was not a conference between equals, or anything of the nature of a hospitable reception. It was an assemblage summoned by the Representative of the Paramount Power to declare the orders of the British Government in a case of disputed succession, upon which both ex-Maharaja and Regent had addressed us, and upon which in accordance with custom we were entitled to decide, and they were bound to accept our decision. Quinton, in telegram of 18th March, says:—"I propose requiring Regent and the Darbar to meet me," and Regent's letter, 25th March, first paragraph, shows Regent understood that he was required to attend with his brothers to hear what our decision was. There was nothing of the nature of allurement. The Senapati like the Regent was bound to attend and accept our orders. The Regent was to be recognised as Maharaja, and the Senapati was to be banished. In the meantime Quinton was right in treating both with ordinary politeness. Though Senapati was to be banished, the immediate cause of his banishment was political rather than criminal misconduct.

Seventeenth.—To say that Quinton was bound to give Senapati previous warning of the orders of Government, and of the fact that he would be forcibly arrested unless he submitted to them, is in effect to say that because Senapati was known to be a man of violent character and likely to give trouble, it was therefore Quinton's duty to show him special consideration and give him special opportunity of preparing for mischief. The necessity for forcible arrest could not arise unless Senapati refused to accept our orders. It could only therefore be the result of his own misconduct and revolt against our paramount authority, which authority he himself subsequently acknowledged in letter referred to above, Section 2.

Eighteenth.—We do not know Quinton's motive for arrest in Darbar. He probably desired to announce and carry out our orders in most formal and open manner. Statement that Darbar was delayed in order to give time for translation of Quinton's speech supports this view. Arrest of Senapati could apparently have been effected with less difficulty by summoning him to private interview; but Quinton probably thought this would not have been as suitable to the occasion. In any case there was nothing of the nature of treachery involved.

Nineteenth.—If Quinton had been willing to stoop to treachery there would have been no difficulty in the matter. He could certainly and easily have allayed Senapati's suspicions by friendly assurances and have seized him on occasion of friendly visit.

Twentieth.—Suspicion of treachery, which arises primarily from misapprehension of nature of proposed Darbar, may perhaps be secondarily due to special circumstances for which Quinton was not responsible; for example, Grimwood and Simpson's shooting expedition with Senapati after orders of Government had been communicated to Grimwood.

Twenty-first.—As to military questions involved we would rather not offer any opinion until the receipt of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry held at

Manipur, which were posted there on the 31st May and are due here on the 14th instant. We can only say that both in letters and in personal communication with Quinton, we instructed him to take care that he had a sufficient force. From the papers that have come before us, it is evident that Quinton and the responsible military authorities in Assam considered the escort ample to overcome any resistance that could reasonably be expected.

Twenty-second.—To sum up. It was our duty to settle disputed succession in Manipur. We accepted opinion of local authorities and decided in favour of acknowledging Jubraj instead of restoring Maharaja; but we stipulated that Senapati, who had led revolt against Maharaja, and was a man of turbulent and infamous character, must leave the State. We did not prescribe method of his deportation; and we did not know Quinton intended to arrest him in Darbar; but we considered that Darbar was suitable place for announcement of our orders, including order for banishment of Senapati, and we see no treachery whatever in Quinton's intention to arrest Senapati there and then if he declined to submit to those orders, which, as subject of a subordinate Native State he was bound to obey. As to question of escort we desired Quinton to take sufficient force, and he took the full force which was considered necessary by him and the local military authorities.

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Enclosure 4, in No. 4.

Telegram from the Foreign Secretary, Simla, to the Chief Political Officer, Manipur.

6 June 1891.

WHAT did the Regent's clerk say in his evidence about a letter sent by Quinton to Regent from Sengmai? Is this letter forthcoming, and if not, do you know anything about it?

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— No. 5. —

From the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India.

My Lord, Simla, 16 June 1891.

IN continuation of our Despatch in the Foreign Department, dated the 9th June 1891, we have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of further correspondence regarding Manipur affairs.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Lansdowne.*
*F. S. Roberts.*
*P. P. Hutchins.*
*D. Barbour.*
*A. E. Miller.*
*H. Brackenbury.*
*R. C. B. Pemberton.*

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Enclosure 1, in No. 5.

Telegram from the Chief Political Officer, Manipur, to the Foreign Secretary, Simla.

7 June 1891.

YOUR telegram of 6th June. From Sengmai 21st, Quinton wrote Regent that he would reach Manipur 10 a.m. next day, and would hold a Darbar noon at Residency. He requested Regent, Princes and Ministers to attend Darbar, when he would present a letter to Regent from Viceroy.

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Enclosure 2, in No. 5.

Telegram from the Foreign Secretary, Simla, to the Chief Political Officer, Manipur.

7 June 1891.

YOUR telegram of to-day. Is Quinton's letter in existence? If not, can you give me words in which Regent's clerk described it in his evidence?

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Enclosure 3, in No. 5.

Telegram from the Chief Political Officer, Manipur, to the Foreign Secretary' Simla.

8 June 1891.

YOUR telegram of yesterday. My telegram gave words in clerk's evidence. The letter cannot be found. Possible was destroyed in Regent's office, which was burnt the day before we reached Manipur.

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— No. 6. —

From the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India.

My Lord, 23 June 1891.

IN continuation of our Despatch in the Foreign Department, dated the 16th June 1891, we have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of further correspondence regarding Manipur affairs.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Lansdowne.*
*F. S. Roberts.*
*P. P. Hutchins.*
*D. Barbour*
*A. E. Miller.*
*H. Brackenbury.*
*R. C. B. Pemberton.*

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Enclosure 1, in No. 6.

Telegram from General *Collett*, Manipur, to the Foreign Secretary, Simla.

14 June 1891.

NOTHING of importance to report. In consultation with Maxwell, I do not think Prince Zillah Gumba, fourth brother, need be brought for trial before court. He is lad 17 years and took minor part in fighting 24th, and no part in murder of officers.

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Enclosure 2, in No. 6.

Telegram from the Foreign Secretary, Simla, to General *Collett*, Manipur.

15 June 1891.

PLEASE inform Babu Janaki Nath Bysak, in answer to his telegram of to-day, that the sentence of death passed upon the Senapati Tekendrajit Bir Singh will not be carried into effect without the sanction of the Government of India, which will not be given until they have examined the record.

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Enclosure 3, in No. 6.

Telegram from the Chief Political Officer, Manipur, to the Foreign Secretary, Simla.

16 June 1891.

THE records in case Queen-Empress *versus* Senapati, *alias* Jubraj, of Manipur, were despatched to your address, under registered cover, 15th.

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— No. 7. —

From the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India.

My Lord, 30 June 1891.

IN continuation of our Despatch in the Foreign Department, dated the 23rd June 1891, we have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of further correspondence regarding Manipur affairs.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Lansdowne.*
*F. S. Roberts.*
*P. P. Hutchins.*
*D. Barbour.*
*A. E. Miller.*
*H. Brackenbury.*
*R. C. B. Pemberton.*

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Enclosure 1, in No. 7.

Telegram from the Foreign Secretary, Simla, to General *Collett*, Manipur.

19 June 1891.

PLEASE inform Babu Janaki Nath Bysak, with reference to his telegram of 16th, that Government of India cannot hear counsel; but that, if the advisers of the Senapati Tikendrajit Bir Singh desire to make any representations on his behalf, their proper course is to submit a written petition to the Viceroy containing those representations. In that case the petition should reach his Excellency's hands not later than the 10th July.

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Enclosure 2, in No. 7.

Telegram from the Foreign Secretary, Simla, to General *Collett*, Manipur.

19 June 1891.

MAXWELL'S letter of 29th May, submitting the record in the case of Queen-Empress *versus* Nilmoni Singh, *alias* Aiya Parel, Major, and Samu Sing, *alias* Luang Ningthow, Colonel. The Government of India consider that upon the evidence recorded the accused ought not to have been convicted of having abetted the murder of the officers. As regards the conviction of having waged war against the Queen, taking all the circumstances into consideration, the Governor General in Council directs that the capital sentences be, and they hereby are, remitted, and that the accused Nilmoni Singh, *alias* Aiya Parel, Major, and Samu Sing, *alias* Luang Ningthow, Colonel, be transported during the pleasure of Government, and do forfeit all their property.

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Enclosure 3, in No. 7.

Telegram from the Foreign Secretary, Simla, to General *Collett*, Manipur.

29 June 1891.

PLEASE inform Babu Janaki Nath Bysak, with reference to his telegram to-day, that orders passed in case of Senapati apply also to Regent.

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Enclosure 4, in No. 7.

Telegram from the Viceroy, Simla, to the Secretary of State, London.

20 June 1891.

MANIPUR. Regent's clerk at Senapati's trial deposed as follows:—*Begins.* From Seogmai, on 21st March, the Chief Commissioner wrote to the Regent that he would reach Manipur 10 a.m. next morning, and commanded the Regent and his brothers and ministers to attend a Darbar. *Ends.* Quinton therefore contemplated prompt and formal announcement of our orders and the summons to Senapati was a command.

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Enclosure 5, in No. 7.

Telegram from the Chief Political Officer, Manipur, to the Foreign Secretary, Simla.

20 June 1891.

TRIAL Regent. Court find guilty on 1st count, waging war against Queen, and not guilty of abetment of murder. Sentence death. Trial Angao Sena, 3rd Prince, will be finished Monday. Records in Regent's trial leave to-day.

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No. 8.

From the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India.

My Lord, 7 July 1891.

IN continuation of our Despatch in the Foreign Department, dated the 30th June 1891, we have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of further correspondence regarding Manipur affairs.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Lansdowne.*
*F. S. Roberts.*
*P. P. Hutchins.*
*D. Barbour.*
*A. E. Miller.*
*H. Brackenbury.*
*R. C. B. Pemberton.*

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Enclosure 1, in No. 8.

Telegram from the Foreign Secretary, Simla, to General *Collett*, Manipur.

29 June 1891.

PLEASE inform Babu Janaki Nath Bysak, with reference to his telegram of the 25th, that the Viceroy agrees to extend until the 31st July, the period within which the petitions of the Regent and Senapati will be received. But please inform him and them: *first*, that no further extension will be allowed; *secondly*, that the delay will not in any degree affect the action of the Government of India in carrying out whatever sentence may appear to be a just sentence on the merits of the case. You should also tell Babu Janaki Nath Bysak that, if he has any further representation to make, he should submit them to you.

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Enclosure 2, in No. 8.

Telegram from the Foreign Secretary, Simla, to General *Collett*, Manipur.

1 July 1891.

PLEASE inform Babu Janaki Nath Bysak, in answer to request made in his telegram of 29th, which request should have been submitted through you, that copies of depositions of witnesses in cases of Regent and Senapati will be sent to Mr. M. Ghose. The use of the words Maharaj and Jubraj for Regent, and Senapati, is incorrect, and may cause confusion.

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Enclosure 3, in No. 8.

Telegram from the Foreign Secretary, Simla, to General *Collett*, Manipur.

2 July 1891.

PLEASE inform the Tongal General that the consideration of his case is postponed, pending the receipt of the records and petitions in the cases of the Regent and Senapati, as the Government of India think it desirable that all these cases should be considered simultaneously.

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[illegible]

From the Secretary of State [illegible] to the Governor General of [illegible]

My Lord Marquis, [illegible] India Office, 24 July 1891.

[illegible] letter of your [illegible] 4th March last, has re[illegible] subject of discussion in both [illegible] to express an opinion on [illegible] to the revolution which led [illegible] Chandra Sing of Manipur, [illegible] in consequence of those [illegible]

2. [illegible] this part of the correspond[illegible] quate in regard to the policy [illegible] ns which you issued, the case [illegible] local authorities in giving effect to your instructions. Until I shall have received the proceedings of the Committee of Inquiry which you have constituted at Manipur, and your orders on those proceedings, I am not in a position to comment on the later phases of the question and their results.

3. It is needless to recapitulate at any length the events of the 22nd and 23rd September last. It is sufficient to say that the Maharaja fled from the palace owing to a rising of two of his younger brothers, that the Senapati seized the palace and magazine and placed them in a condition of defence against recapture by the Maharaja, who, finding himself unequal to a contest with his younger brother, determined, in opposition to the advice of the Political Agent, Mr. Grimwood, and his own Ministers, to abdicate and proceed to a place of pilgrimage.

4. On this the Jubraj, or heir apparent, who had been absent during the revolution, returned to Manipur and assumed the Raj. The Maharaja, however, changed his mind on reaching British territory, and telegraphed to the Chief Commissioner of Assam that he proposed to forward a memorial, and asked for assistance to reoccupy Manipur. Mr. Quinton, who had already informed you by telegraph of the circumstances, and of his having acknowledged the Jubraj as Regent, but only pending your orders, requested you on 9th October to defer passing any orders in regard to the succession of the Jubraj till the Maharaja's representation should be received.

5. This

5. This representation was not forwarded to Mr. Quinton till the middle of November, and it was not laid before you, with the comments of the Political Agent and the Chief Commissioner, till the following January. This delay, for which your Government was not responsible, is none the less to be regretted, as the consequences of it, and of the time occupied by subsequent discussions with the Chief Commissioner, was to allow a state of things, which had been accepted only provisionally, to endure for a period of six months.

6. Mr. Quinton's report of 31st December was addressed mainly to the question of the Maharaja's claim to restoration, and he, following the opinion of Mr. Grimwood, recommended that the Maharaja should not be restored, but that the Jubraj should be accepted by Government as his successor. He recognised that the attack on the palace was apparently unjustifiable, but otherwise made no remarks on the conduct of the Senapati or other leaders of the rebellion.

7. In your letter of 24th January to the Chief Commissioner of Assam you recapitulated the facts of the case, and, after commenting on certain deficiencies in the steps taken Mr. Grimwood for dealing with the crisis, you pointed out that the rebellion owed its success to the action of the Senapati, whose violent conduct had previously incurred your displeasure; and that, if the British Government should acquiesce in the present state of affairs and recognise the Jubraj as ruler of Manipur, the Senapati would wield the real power of the State. You explained that the Government of India had now a very slight interest in maintaining tranquillity in Manipur, and could not tolerate disorder there, and you inclined at that time to the opinion that if the Maharaja was likely to receive a reasonable amount of support from the people of Manipur he should be reinstated, and that, in any case, the Senapati should be removed. But before acting on these views you asked the Chief Commissioner for an early expression of his own opinion on the proposed course.

8. Mr. Quinton expressed his opinion on the 9th February, that the Maharaja should not, on account of his weakness and inability to rule, be restored, but that the Jubraj should be recognised as ruler, and that the Senapati might at the same time, after due inquiry, be adequately punished. After further conferring personally with your Excellency in Council, Mr. Quinton repeated these views in his letter of 10th February, and your final instructions to him were issued on the 21st February.

9. You then expressed your opinion that, "while the Senapati remains in "Manipur unpunished for his treachery against his eldest brother, the "Maharaja, the real power in the State will be in the Senapati's hands," and that it would not be to the credit of the British power, any more than to the interests of the people of Manipur itself, that the Government of India should acquiesce in such a settlement of the case. You accepted Mr. Quinton's opinion that, in view of the Maharaja's character, it would be to the advantage of Manipur and to the furtherance of British interests to recognize the Jubraj rather than to restore the Maharaja, and you adhered to your decision that the Senapati should be removed from Manipur on account of his lawless conduct. You asked where he should be interned, and what steps were considered necessary for removing him without affording him the opportunity of making any forcible opposition; and, finally, you directed the Chief Commissioner to visit Manipur, and to make known on the spot the decision of the Government of India, taking with him a sufficient force, even though opposition might not be expected.

10. It only remains to add, that Mr. Quinton decided, in communication with the Officer commanding the North-east Frontier district, to take an escort of 400 men from Golaghat, to be further strengthened by the addition of 200 men from Cachar; and that on the 18th March he telegraphed, proposing to require the Regent and the Durbar to meet him on arrival, to announce the decision of Government, to arrest the Senapati, and bring him away with him on the 25th March. These proposals you approved, having already communicated to the ex-Maharaja your decision to acknowledge the Jubraj as Maharaja, and to punish the persons directly responsible for the insurrection.

11. Of the right of the Government of India to interfere after the forcible dispossession of the Maharaja there can be no question. It is admittedly the right and duty of the Government to settle successions in the protected States of

of India generally, and this is in a very marked way the case in regard to Manipur, which indeed owes its existence to our intervention. In 1851 the Government of India gave a somewhat special undertaking "to uphold the present Rajah, and to punish any parties attempting to dispossess him," and both before and since that period, and even during the reign of Maharaja Sir Chandra Sing, the history of Manipur is replete with instances of your Government having interfered forcibly to suppress attempts at usurpation, and of your having interned rebellious princes in British India at a safe distance from Manipur.

12. Your Government would undoubtedly have been justified in restoring the Maharaja by force in September, when the revolution took place, and had he at first pressed precipitately this course would probably have been adopted; nor, in my opinion, would either the delay that occurred or the fact that the local officers were content to accept the results of the revolution without comment have justified you in abstaining from considering the ex-Maharaja's application when it came before you, and vindicating the [illegible] Paramount Power to decide the question of succession on its merits. [illegible] reference was necessary, not only to the interests of the Manipuris [illegible] character of the Senapati and the traditions of the succession [illegible] ability of this attempt, if allowed to go unpunished, being [illegible] it was necessary also in the interests of the British Government [illegible] late years been brought into much closer relations with the [illegible] ct tribes than was formerly the case, and cannot safely tolerate [illegible] m; but above all it was necessary in the interests of the [illegible] s of India, for every Chief would have felt that the stability [illegible] compromised had you passed over without notice an unprovoked [illegible] rebellion proceeding only from family quarrels.

13. I am satisfied, therefore, that [illegible] were right in deciding to interfere. I am equally satisfied [illegible] which left the successful head of the rebellion, a man not [illegible] t and violent character, in possession of the real power of [illegible] here adequate, and that your decision to remove the Ser[illegible] and intern him in India was sound and politic.

14. The question whether [illegible] be restored, or whether the Jubraj should be acknowle[illegible] by no means so clear as that of the Senapati's remov[illegible] were at first inclined to restore him, and only yielded [illegible] instructions which the Chief Commissioner urged against [illegible] very carefully considered the subject in the light of the [illegible] r. Quinton to the restoration of the expelled Maharaja, an[illegible] our Government was justified in yielding to those objections [illegible] nposed on you by the declaration of the Government of India in 1851, t[illegible] not limited to Maharaja Kirti Chundur, were necessarily dependent on the Maharaja's capacity to govern, and on his willingness to abide by our advice. In this case, the Maharaja's abandonment of his throne and territory (for I am satisfied that his abdication was deliberate and complete), and his unreadiness to follow the advice of your Government, absolved you from looking to any other considerations than those demanded by the interests of peace and good government, while the representations of the local authorities, as well as the Maharaja's previous history, indicated that these interests would in all probability be better served by the acknowledgment as Maharaja of the heir apparent, than by the forcible restoration of one who had shown himself incapable of properly exercising the authority conferred upon him.

15. The decision to accept the Jubraj as Maharaja, if Sur Chandra Sing was not to be restored, followed as a matter of course. He had not taken part in the insurrection, he was the heir apparent, he was supposed to be capable, he had shown himself amenable to advice, and there was practically no other competitor.

16. So far then as the policy of your Government is concerned, I am glad that Her Majesty's Government have been able to afford it their full support. It was honourable, it asserted the rights of the Government of India, and it was calculated to give assurance to feudatory Chiefs. Nor do I doubt that you

you were right in leaving to the discretion of the Chief Commissioner the details of the method of enforcing your decision.

17. One question remains, which I think may be better dealt with in considering the orders of your Government than in considering the action of your subordinates. I refer to Mr. Quinton's intention for causing the Sempath, should he not surrender, to be arrested in Durbar. I have considered this subject very carefully in the light of your telegram of 11th May last, in which you explained that you had no specific information on this point until the receipt of Mr. Gurdon's telegram of 7th May, and I am satisfied that in giving your sanction to the proposals formulated in Mr. Quinton's telegram of 18th March, you had no reason to contemplate, and in fact did not contemplate, this action. I fully concur with you that nothing like treachery can be imputed to Mr. Quinton in this matter, but care should be taken that persons summoned to attend Durbars, which are almost universally understood to be held for ceremonial purposes, should not be subjected therein to measures of personal restraint.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Cross.*

EAST INDIA (MANIPUR, No. 5).

# FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO

# MANIPUR

*(Sir William Harcourt.)*

*Ordered by The House of Commons, to be Printed,*
*1 August 1891.*

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